Weather

Overcast, milder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 59.7 and the minimum 43.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 64.0 and 43.2.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres Jackson, Apr. 19.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Mishima Maru, Apr. 20.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Grant, Apr. 25.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Andre Lebon, Monday.

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FRANCE AND BELGIUM SEE SURE SUCCESS IN OCCUPATION

Brussels Premier And Foreign Minister In Paris

GERMANS BROKEN

Paris Press Detects Disintegration Of Resistance

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 13.—M. Theunis and M. Jaspar, the Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris this afternoon and proceeded to the Quai d'Orsay at 3:30 to confer with M. Poincare, who will be assisted by M. Le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works, and M. de Lasteyrie, the Minister of Finance.

The Temps states that on both the French and the Belgian side it is considered that every indication points to success sooner or later as concerns the operation in the Ruhr. Since the conversations in Brussels between France and Belgium the removal of coal and the maintenance of exploitation in the industrial basin have been carried on energetically.

The Journal des Debats recalls that France and Belgium, when they decided to occupy the Ruhr, wished to complete the work of 1918 and to labor for the peace of Europe and they took the responsibility of carrying through the operation to the end. Germany will yield, the journal continues.

Her will is broken and those who are directing her now know it. They counted on all the divisions among the Allies. They have not perhaps yet exhausted all their manoeuvers, but they are assured today that the occupation will not cease until they capitulate. Perceiving that France and Belgium are closely united, they do not see without apprehension the French and Belgian Governments resolute in their aim and at the same time keeping contact with Britain.

M. Poincare this evening is giving a dinner at the Quai d'Orsay in honor of the Belgian Ministers, at which besides the French Ministers, Marshal Foch and numbers of other prominent personages will be present.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—A communique issued on today's conference between M. Poincare and M. Theunis and M. Jaspar, after affirming the resolve of the French and Belgian Governments to pursue common action in the Ruhr until Germany makes direct proposals for payment of reparations, states that a whole series of fresh measures were considered for increasing the pressure in the Ruhr. Decisions were also reached for more efficient operation of measures now being enforced with regard to coal and the railways. There will be a further meeting tomorrow.

(Reuter's Service)

Cologne, April 13.—Herr Hugo Stinnes arrived here today.

(Reuter's Service)

Duesseldorf, April 13.—A curious incident occurred tonight at Merklind station, where three trucks arrived at full speed. Nobody knows whence they were shunted. One of the trucks was loaded with explosives and blew up on entering the station but there were no casualties and only slight damage was done.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 13.—The Essen correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states that with the object of preventing the French from obtaining any coal apart from that already brought to the surface, the miners in the Ruhr have begun further to restrict production and intend henceforth to bring up only enough coal for the mines' own use and for essential industrial purposes. No fresh supplies will be brought up for storing.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 13.—A conference of the leading employers and workmen of all industries and all shades of political opinion from

(Continued on Page 2)

BY J. L. BUTTS

Loh Auh, who resides in the upper part of No. 353 Yunnan Road, is a firm believer in the virtues of ventilation. Thus he sleeps with his window open, in spite of the fact that the window gives upon a verandah which is within easy reaching distance of an electric light pole.

Loh, though, is a light sleeper and thus a very slight sound at 2:30 a.m. the other day brought him to attention. Extended through the window and aimed at the chair on which he had draped his gown and trousers he saw an alien arm and hand. Loh turned loose such a frightful medley of yelps that the arm literally seemed to evaporate, while from the domiciles of his neighbors downstairs and next door there was a rapid exodus of startled, and scatteringly garbed, tenants. When Loh got to the street he found most of the neighborhood sitting on Lee Siau-man, who had been a bit tardy in his slide down the light pole.

Lee appeared in the Mixed Court with breath and confidence restored to rebut the charges of attempted burglary filed against him.

"I did not intend to steal anything. I went up there to sleep," said he, and leaned back to observe the effect on the Bench. This was evidently not reassuring.

"Come to think of it," added the defendant, in the manner of one striving earnestly for accuracy, "I did not go there to sleep. I went there in search of some relatives."

Lee again observed the Assessor and Magistrate with shrewdly appraising eye. Again the result appeared to dissatisfy him. He cleared his throat for a final revision.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "I went to this place to try and borrow a little money so that I could return to my native place in the interior. I'm homesick."

Lee's yearning plaint about the drawing power of the native heath was considerably weakened in the estimation of the Court by the fact that the defendant had been officially kicked out of Shanghai on several previous occasions, usually after he had served terms for housebreaking, so it was thought best to foster his longing by delaying his departure about three years.

TOO MUCH BALLAST

Waung Kwe-ling, who was heretofore of those who trundle the coal into the Laou Kung Mow mill, entered the place the other day with jaunty stride, for there was no coal to be trundled. Therefore, when he came out with stooped shoulders and heavy tread a few minutes later, the Indian watchman looked at him in surprise and then went over and prodded him with his stick. Waung emitted a dull clank. The watchman decided that this was something to look further into and found that Waung was carrying 41 pounds of iron concealed in his underclothes.

Waung told the Court that he was only having a look at the iron but the Court wasn't impressed and he went over to the Bastille for a four weeks' rest.

COLLECTORS NOTE

When the laundry was five or six days overdue, Ching Yau-sz went around to Zien Chin-kyi's washery to find out if there was a strike on. Zien said no, business was booming.

"Then where's my washing?" asked Ching.

"I gave it to Zung four days ago," said Zien.

"What Zung?" demanded the caller.

"Why," said Zien, "Zung Ah-nyi, your ricsha coolie."

"Zung hasn't pulled a ricsha for me for four months," yelled Ching. Whereupon Zien went into hysterics.

For several days the laundryman went about looking like a man who has nothing to live for, for the Ching laundry was a large item and comprised many

(Continued on Page 2)

R. W. Chapman, Of S.V.C., Despondent, Ends Life By Firing Bullet Into Heart

Young Britisher, Ill And Out Of Work, Uses Rifle To Commit Suicide—Sang In Cathedral Choir

After hanging his rifle from a cord in his room at 22 Carter Road at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. R. W. Chapman, a young Britisher, pressed the barrel against his heart and pulled the trigger, taking his own life. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. Chapman had been out of work and in ill-health for several months and that is the only known reason why he should have committed suicide. He was a member of the Holy Trinity Cathedral choir and attended choir practice on Friday evening apparently in good spirits. Yesterday he was seen by several friends and nothing appeared to be wrong.

After tiffin yesterday, without a word or without writing a note of any kind, he went upstairs to his room, locked the door, slung the rifle in position, and fired the shot into his heart.

Others in the house heard the report of the gun and immediately notified the Bubbling Well police and a doctor, but he was dead when they broke into the room.

GOOD RIFLE SHOT

Mr. Chapman was a corporal in "A" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and noted as one of the best shots in the Volunteers. On last Wednesday he won second honors with the same gun with which he ended his life at the monthly company shoot, and also won the silver spoon given for the best marksmanship at 200 yards.

He was formerly in the employ of Richard Haworth and Company (Manchester), cotton spinners and manufacturers, 11 Jinkee Road, but left their employ several months ago. Because of his bad health and general despondency he just recently made a trip to Peking in hopes that the change of scene would be beneficial.

He felt no better upon his return, however, and told friends that he was 'fed up' with China, and had booked passage for Manchester, his former home, on the Empress liner sailing next Saturday. He was a veteran of the world war.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery under the auspices of the Volunteers. He leaves no relatives in China. He was a member of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge.

SCHOLARSHIPS ARE OFFERED BY 'U' WOMEN HERE

One Of $400 For Best Girl Student In American School

A scholarship of $400 will be presented to a girl with the highest all around standing in the graduating class of the Shanghai American School by the Shanghai Branch of the American Association of University Women.

The announcement of the scholarship was made at the chapel assembly of the school Friday and is creating much interest in the school.

The scholarship is being presented by the University Club and its friends to enable a student to carry on her education in an American college. In selecting the recipient, character, influence and all around characteristics will be considered as well as scholarship.

Another scholarship of $100 has been offered by the organisation for a Chinese girl graduating from any mission school this year and may be used for education in any accredited college in China. While the scholarship is offered by the University women, it is their hope that they may be able to make this a permanent feature and to add to, rather than decrease the amount.

The money for the scholarship is raised entirely by voluntary contributions from members and friends of the club. Any one desiring to contribute to this fund, which is being administered by an authorised committee of the Branch, may send contributions to Mrs. R. J Corbett at 145 Route de Grouchy.

Deadlock Arises In Fiji Council

(Reuter's Service)

Suva, Fiji, April 13.—A deadlock has arisen in the Legislative Council owing to the Imperial Government's promise to refund export duties to the amount of £58,000 to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company without consulting the Fiji Legislative authorities. The elected Members of the Council have refused to sit until the Duke of Devonshire has undertaken that there will be no repetition of the Imperial Government's "unconstitutional action." The Company has since agreed to forego the refund and the promised bonus on cane-sugar of 3/6 a ton and has agreed to increase wages by 3d. a day providing the export duties are removed.

Urge Wellington Koo To Accept Cabinet Job

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 14.—The Government is still trying hard to persuade Dr. Wellington Koo to take up the post of Foreign Minister. Many members of Parliament, though dissatisfied with the Cabinet, are also urging Dr. Koo likewise. Dr. Koo, however, is still not disposed to assume office at present.

It is unofficially stated that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs does not wish to continue functioning, which increases the Government's desire that Dr. Koo should accept.

REPORT IN DAIL ON FIRST FREE STATE BUDGET

Expenditures Exceed Revenue; Extensive Borrowing Is Necessary

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The first Free State Budget, which was introduced by Mr. Cosgrave in the Dail Eireann today, shows no alteration in taxation. The import duties will remain but preference will be investigated. Giving an example of the new system for the collection of customs, Mr. Cosgrave said that tea coming to the Free State would no longer pay duty in London but on landing at a Free State port.

The revenue for the year ended March 31 totalled £28,000,000 but the Exchequer issues for the maintenance of public services, although not necessarily all expended, amounted to two and a third millions more, which, together with £197,000 in hand, had been borrowed.

The revenue total was subject to modification, Mr. Cosgrave stated, owing to the Anglo-Irish financial adjustments and the balance threatened to be substantially against the Free State.

The estimated revenue for the forthcoming year was £26,500,000 and the expenditure £46,500,000. Extensive borrowing would therefore be necessary.

The President of the Dail concluded with an optimistic note that her revenue would be able to cover all commitments as the country settled down from the exhausted attacks of the irregulars.

Peking Attempts To Pacify Navy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 14.—It is understood that the Government has unofficially instructed the Tuchun of Kiangsu, General Chi Shih-yuan, to raise an emergency fund to pay the navy at Shanghai.

The Government has refused to accept Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei's resignation.

It is officially declared that many naval commanders on the Yangtsze have not joined the independence movement.

Charge Banker's Auto Killed Three Pedestrians

HENRY G. Brock, 36, a Philadelphia banker and socially prominent, has been released in $35,000 bail, pending trial on the charge that he drove his car, while intoxicated, at a terrific speed past a standing street car, instantly killing Mrs. Ellen O'Donnell, her son, Lee, and Miss Mary Murphy, a friend, who had just alighted from the car. The banker was arrested, beside his blood stained and partly wrecked car, four blocks from the scene of the triple killing. He denied he had struck the trio; but the hood of his car was shattered, and a fur neckpiece, said to have belonged to one of the women, was found wedged between the mudguard and the radiator. When Brock was arraigned Judge Gordon told his counsel that if the State's charges are true the accused man might be sent to prison for 70 years. So fast was the death car going two of the victims were hurled 100 feet and the third considerably farther.

LABOR MEMBERS ASK EXEMPTIONS FOR SERVICE MEN

Object To Recruits Having To Guard Strike-Breakers

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—The House of Commons adjourned till Monday after an all-night sitting of 21 hours on the Committee stage of the Army and Air Force Annual Bill, which finally passed the third reading without a division.

The Labor Members pursued obstructive tactics which necessitated frequent use of the closure but the debate was generally good-tempered and there were few incidents.

The Labor Members urged that Army recruits should be entitled to contract out of any service in which military were used in trade disputes, and also demanded the abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. Walter Guinness, the Under-Secretary of State for War, while sympathetic, maintained that the use of military in emergencies arising from industrial disputes and the death penalty were both necessary. He emphasized that the penalty was only carried out after careful inquiry. Mr. Guinness mentioned that 264 men had been shot for desertion during the war.

England Must Define Position, Says Gen. Smuts

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, April 13.—In the course of a speech at the City Hall today, the Prime Minister, General Smuts, expressed the opinion that the time was imminent when the British Commonwealth would have to define its position vis-a-vis the disturbed international situation.

General Smuts declared that it was impossible for the Empire to remain an indifferent spectator of the forces in Europe which were likely to end in the ruin of European civilisation. He urged that without any spirit of arrogance or intermeddling but with sincere loyalty to the cause of peace, that the Empire should speak before it was too late.

78 On Trial For Traffic In Drugs

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—As a result of the efforts of the police to stamp out the traffic in drugs, one of the most important trials on record opened today. The 78 accused persons include a number of medical men and chemists, who are charged with implication in an organised system for the evasion of laws relating to morphine, cocaine, etc.

NO PROTECTION FOR OWNERS OF TRADE MARKS

Great Need Of Copyright Laws To Give Foreigners Square Deal

BY DAVID ARAKIE

In recent months the commercial community in China has had reason to be considerably agitated by the growing number of flagrant imitations of foreign trade marks by Chinese. While the Government of China had undertaken in the Mackay Treaty of 1902 to protect trade marks belonging to subjects of citizens of the Treaty Powers nothing so far appears to have been done to enact laws for the purpose.

The Diplomatic Body, we understand, recently submitted to the Chinese Government a Trade Mark Law drafted by legal authorities in London. This was done through the British Legation there.

Article Eight of the Mackay Treaty stipluates that: "Inasmuch as the British Government afford protection to Chinese trade marks against infringement, imitation or colorable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trade marks against infringement, imitation or colorable imitation by Chinese subjects. The Chinese Government further undertake that the superintendents of Northern and Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee." Somewhat similar provisions exist in the Sino-American Treaty of 1902 and the Sino-Japanese Treaty. The protection is extended also to all the Treaty Powers by virtue of the Most Favored Nations Clause.

NO ACTION TAKEN

During all this time that has intervened since the signing of the Treaty the Chinese authorities have failed to live up to the spirit of this clause. Under the Treaty stipulations, foreign trade marks may be registered with the Customs House in Shanghai and Tientsin. The value of this registration is indeed very doubtful and to all appearances, practically worthless.

When China signed the Mackay Treaty there was an implied undertaking that she would without delay enact the necessary laws, and provide as well for the registration of foreign trade marks with the Maritime Customs. No laws have so far been put on the statute book, but the Maritime Customs has been instructed to register these foreign trade marks upon application.

The whole situation is somewhat farcical. The Customs certainly gives a certificate indicating on it the registry number, but it does not investigate whether the trade mark registered is not similar to others already registered with it. What is more, the Customs does not take

(Continued on Page 2)

MOSCOW BACK OF PLOTS IN KOREA, TOKIO CHARGES

Bombs Used By Revolutionists Made In Russia, Claim

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Tokio, April 14.—The assurances that have been received here by way of Washington to the effect that Russia is abandoning propaganda in the Far East are taken with several grains of salt. The Japanese authorities in Korea say there is no doubt that the revolutionary movements there are financed in Moscow. Bombs seized by the Korean police are known to have been manufactured in Russia.

Regarding the report, also emanating from Washington, that Premier Kato contemplates resigning, the Premier said today: 'My work is only beginning." The press interprets this to mean that the Premier contemplates further efforts toward winning the good will of China, and that he hopes also to bring about an extension of the work begun at the Washington conference.

FOREIGNER IS HIT BY STRAY BULLET IN WONGSHA FIGHT

Chief Officer Moore Of Pakhoi Wounded As Yunnan Troops Attack

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, April 13.—The Yunnanese troops came into conflict with the Kwangsi troops at Wongsha station on the Canton-Hankow railroad yesterday afternoon. The result and the casualties are as yet unknown.

The cause of the dispute was over the control of the railroad.

Later.—The Yunnanese are still occupying Wongsha station. The Kwangsi troops left of their own accord to avoid mixing up with the Yunnanese, who are in conflict among themselves.

The western suburb is under military surveillance.

Among those wounded by stray bullets was a European. Mr. Moore, Chief Officer of the steamer, Pakhoi, who was hit while the vessel was berthing near Wongsha.

The situation is now under control. The Yunnanese killed two and wounded 100 of the Kwangsi troops.

America Getting Norwegian Workers

(Reuter's Service)

Bergen, April 13.—Considerable concern has been caused by the emigration of Norwegian workers, largely of the best types, to America in consequence of the industrial stagnation.

U. S. PLANNING DRASTIC MOVE IN COLTMAN CASE, REPORT

Recognition Of China May Be Withdrawn, Tokio Hears

DEBTS ALSO HURT

Rumor Looked Upon With Skepticism Here

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Tokio, April 14.—The Japanese newspapers express surprise over intimations from Washington that the American government contemplates the withdrawal of recognition from China because of the unsatisfactory outcome of the Coltman case, and because of the fact that the Peking government persistently refuses to honor American debts.

While it is known that Minister Schurman made very strong representations to the Peking government with reference to the Coltman case, and also known that the Chinese officials refused to take the steps demanded by the American minister, principally with reference to placing responsibility for the shooting upon the shoulders of the military governor of the district rather than upon the soldiers who did the actual shooting, it is not believed that he went so far as to recommend the withdrawal of American recognition of China.

Following the shooting of Mr. Coltman, who was a well known American merchant in Tientsin, which grew out of his attempt to take a large quantity of silver dollars into Manchuria despite a Chinese edict against the export of silver, Mr. Schurman delivered what amounted almost to an ultimatum to the Peking foreign office. The best Peking would offer, however, was an investigation into the shooting, and following this investigation very little was done beyond an offer to exact an apology from officials who commanded the soldiers who did the shooting.

This, it is known, was wholly unsatisfactory to Mr. Schurman, who has been unrelenting in his efforts to bring the Peking government to time.

The Tokio dispatch which speaks of "intimations from Washington" is rather ambiguous and certainly surprising, inasmuch as no such intimations have been received here.

In view, of the fact that such a reprisal as the Tokio dispatch suggests would be extremely drastic, considering the long period of friendship between the United States and China, the suggestion is looked upon with considerable skepticism by American officials here.

John Abbott, of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago, who for the past two years has been trying in vain to induce the Peking government to pay the interest on a G.$5,000,000 loan made by his bank to the Chinese government, and Mr. John Coltman, father of the slain Tientsin merchant, are now in Tokio, and it was suggested here last night that possibly they may have had a hand in originating the "intimations from Washington."

By others it was suggested that the Tokio diplomats and editors may have set the "intimations from Washington" afloat as a means of starting a backfire against the wave of indignation that is sweeping over China as a result of the Japanese rejection of Peking's demand for the abrogation of the 1915 treaty.

At any rate it is, as an American government official expressed it last evening, "interesting news."

Plan Extensive Archaeological Explorations

(Reuter's Service)

Santiago de Chile, April 13.—The Pan-American Conference today adopted a recommendation for the establishment of two archaeological institutes, one in the Mexican and Central American region and the other in the Ecuador and Peru region. A conference of the nations concerned will make annual appropriations for archaeological excavations and the development of museums and libraries.

DR. WU TALKS TO STUDENTS ON DISBANDMENT

Son Of Wu Ting Fang Speaks At Fuhtan University

That public opinion alone can force the recalcitrant generals to disband the superfluous troops in this country is the keynote of an address delivered by Doctor C. C. Wu, son of the late Doctor Wu Ting-fang, before the student body of Fuhtan University at Kiangwan Friday afternoon.

Doctor Wu dwelt at length upon the ruinous effects of the military incubus. He expressed the belief that if reunification was to be achieved in this country at all, it must be done, through a radical reduction of the troops, which now served as the cat's-paws of the aggressive militarists.

"Some estimate the number of the Tuchuns' troops to be 1,500,000" said Doctor Wu, "but the figure is incorrect. The Chinese troops are an unknown quantity even to the military officers themselves. The reason is obvious. What are soldiers today may become bandits tomorrow and vice versa. Investigation therefore is well-nigh impossible.

"Most of the so-called troops do not have ammunition or uniforms, not to speak of the fact that even a rudimentary military knowledge is foreign to them. What is the use then of keeping such parasites?"

MOCKERY

Doctor Wu proceeded to discuss the controversy as to whether reunification should precede troop disbandment or disarmament on the part of the Tuchuns should be a necessary preliminary to national reunion. A united country, said he, presupposed the enforcement of the orders of the Central Government in the different provinces and a country could never be considered united in the real sense of the word, when the provincial authorities mocked at the orders of the Central Government, as was the case in China at present. So long as the Tuchuns were not deprived of their tools, the troops, he pointed out, such a disgusting state of affairs would continue to exist, making reunification impossible.

Doctor Wu declared that reunification without disarmament could at best mean an "armed reunion," which was absolutely contrary to public opinion.

Doctor Wu then took up the question from the financial standpoint. He asked how the Government could afford to support the large number of troops in China when it failed to meet its financial obligations, both to the Powers and to the Chinese people, and when it was on the verge of bankruptcy. Eighty percent of China's revenue, he said, was spent on the troops.

Continuing, Doctor Wu referred to the remarks of Sir John Jordon with regard to the opium traffic in China. He agreed with Sir John that the opium evil was being perpetuated in China by the recalcitrant generals.

"Some people express the fear," he said, "that the Tuchun who argue with guns in hand can not be disarmed easily. Such apprehension is unwarranted, for if there is strong and intelligent public opinion, the Tuchuns will yield. To prove the force of public opinion, I only have to remind you of the recent conflict between Doctor Sun Yat-sen and General Chen chiung-ming. Right at last conquered might. If there can be gathered together several powerful leaders or their delegates at a conference, and if all are in earnest to rid the country of a standing evil, fair and practical arrangements can easily be arrived at for disarmament in proportion to their respective number of troops."

In conclusion, Doctor Wu emphasised the necessity for providing livelihood to the disbanded troops. He said that this problem could be settled without much difficulty. "To do so," he added, "it was only necessary to substitute their rifles with workers' tools."

S.S. Kaying Is Ashore At Swatow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 14.—The China Navigation Company's steamship, Kaying, went ashore at Swatow as the result of a gale striking the port on the night of April 12. A salvage tug left for Swatow this afternoon.

Insulin, Diabetes Remedy, On Market

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—As a result of recent speeding up of the production of insulin, the remedy for diabetes, it is anticipated that it will soon be generally obtainable throughout the world. The remedy has just appeared on the British market at the price of half-a-crown a dose.

No Protection For Owners Of Trade Marks

(Continued from Page 1)

the trouble or has no opportunity of checking the registered trade mark with those registered with the Chinese authorities. A more unsatisfactory arrangement cannot be conceived.

A NEW LAW

A recent notification issued by the Customs in Shanghai lays down a new law effective from July 1 next for all applications for registration of trade marks. It is to the effect that henceforth applications and descriptions should be accompanied by Chinese translations in three copies. This is interpreted as an attempt to establish a liaison between the Custom Houses and the Chinese registration bureaus.

Chinese trade marks are being registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking through the Chinese registration bureau in Shanghai. The serious part of it is that the Chinese authorities have registered recently for Chinese owners trade marks which have been imitations of foreign trade marks registered with the Maritime Customs at Shanghai. The Chinese registration bureau claims that foreign trade marks should be registered at the bureau, but this is contrary to the Treaty obligations, according to which foreign marks must be registered at the Maritime Customs.

It is hardly necessary here to emphasise the importance of trade marks to the mercantile community in China. The owner of a mark who has spent a fortune and worked up a name in the Chinese market after years of patient toil often finds his efforts wasted by fraudulent imitations or infringements by dishonest competitors.

LITTLE REMEDY

The protection is very poor indeed, for in the absence of a trade mark act in China it is extremely difficult for an owner to prosecute a Chinese manufacturer for infringements of marks. If the complainant is fortunate enough to get the Mixed Court to restrain the Chinese imitator the restraint can only be exercised in Treaty Ports. Outside of that the foreign interests would have to go to the purely Chinese Courts, from which very little real satisfaction may be obtained. If the action in the Mixed Court fails there is only one other way open and that is through diplomatic channels.

In view of the fact that the Central Government is to all intents and purposes powerless in a large part of China it is doubtful that the result of diplomatic action will be satisfactory.

The Chambers of Commerce in China should concentrate their efforts to force the Chinese Government to specially enact the necessary laws and completely reorganise the present system so that affective protection is given to foreign Trade Marks.

St. George's Society

Invitation cards have been sent for all tickets applied for to date for the St. George's Ball to be held at the "New Carlton" on Monday, April 23. To assist the Committee and Officials of the Society other Members are urgently requested to send as soon as possible applications for their tickets and invitations for their friends to Mr. W. Nation, Hon. Treasurer—72 Szechuen Road.

Members will be notified of the names of any guests who have already been invited by others.

The arrangements for the ball are well in hand and it has been decided that the Society's colors red and white will be the predominant feature of the decorations.

HSU IN HONGKONG

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 14.—General Hsu, Shao-tseng, the Civil Governor of Canton, arrived in Hongkong yesterday and called on the Governor. In the evening he was entertained at a banquet by the leading Hongkong Chinese and was the guest at a tiffin given today by Chinese business men.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

valuable habiliments. Then, as he came suddenly round a corner one afternoon, Zien spied Zung Ah-nyi. It took two policemen five minutes to pry the two apart.

Zung admitted to the Court that he had secured the Ching laundry by false pretenses but submitted that there was cause. Up until the end of the tenth moon, he said, he had pulled the Ching rickshaw faithfully and well. At that stage of his employment, however, some thief had broken into the garage and walked off with one of the vehicle's lamps. Suspicion had fallen upon him and his employer had deducted $6.40 from his salary. So he quit. He figured that Ching still owed him something so he appropriated the week's washing and took it to a pawnshop. He only realised $2 on the lot.

This the Court deemed insufficient return for his endeavor and added the equivalent of about Mex. $20, according to the monthly rates at the Municipality's Ward Road hostelry.

ALLSAME COLLEGE REUNION

Having recently qualified as an alumnus of the institution, Woo Fok laung called around at the Municipal Reformatory in Tongshan Road Friday afternoon to pay his respects. His visit was signalised by the crashing in of one of the upper story windows and a frantic blowing of police whistles.

Captured and haled before the authorities, Woo denied that he had returned to his alma mater bent upon reprisals. His visit had been inspired by a curiosity to see what the place looked like from the outside. As to the broken window light, this was the result of careless behavior of workmen on the reformatory roof, who, for some occult reason, had carried a stone up there and dropped it, the missile describing an unbelievable curve in its downward flight and whacking through the glass.

Woo's explanation was just good enough to earn him weekend accommodations at the city's expense.

Women Club's Calendar

Monday, April 16.—12 o'clock and 4:30 p.m. tiffin and tea at Old Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road under auspices American Woman's Club Cafeteria.

Tuesday, April 17.—Literary Section, B.W.A. "at home" at headquarters, 4:30 p.m.

General meeting American Woman's Club at Old Carlton at 4 p.m.

Foreign Y.W.C.A. headquarters, 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Daily Dozen class, at 5:30 p.m.

American Woman's Club Cafeteria.

Wednesday, April 18.—Union Church Ladies Society meeting at 3:30 p.m. American Woman's Club Cafeteria.

Thursday, April 19.—American Woman's Club Cafeteria at Old Carlton.

Friday, April 20—B.W.A. Gardening Section at St. John's University at 4 p.m. Lecture by W. M. Porterfield.

American Woman's Club Cafeteria.

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France, Belgium, See Sure Success

(Continued from Page 1)

the occupied territory today unanimously decided to continue the policy of passive resistance. They declare that the starting point of any negotiations must be a guarantee for complete evacuation, indemnity for damages, release of prisoners and return of persons expelled.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 13.—Acts of sabotage continue in the occupied territory. The explosion of a waggon loaded with explosives is reported. Nevertheless these occurences are in no way interfering with the exploitation of coal, which is increasing in amount daily.

The Berliner Tageblatt, once again repeats that the incidents caused by aggressors from unoccupied Germany are disapproved by the local population. The journal also states that the Allied authorities have given every facility for the transport of coal by rail for the needs of the population of the occupied territory and the responsibility falls on the German authorities alone who have forbidden the transport of coal on the lines exploited by the Allies.

Havas reports that German railwaymen held a meeting near Treves to discuss resumption of work, which was carried out without intervention. Detachments of troops were present.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier, and M. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, have arrived in Paris to confer with M. Poincare.

According to the newspapers the subjects for discussion include exploitation of the Ruhr mines and the misunderstanding caused by M. Loucheur's visit to England.

A statement in the Matin that the conference will discuss a reparations plan, whereby Germany will pay £2,000,000,000 in ten years which will go to France and Belgium while the reparations bonds of the Category will be employed to pay the war debts to America and Britain, is officially denied.

It is anticipated that the conference will result in the French and Belgian Governments jointly re-affirming their intention of continuing the action in the Ruhr until Germany presents a precise offer of payment and of evacuating the occupied territory only when Germany has fulfilled her engagements.

French Protest Not Justified, Is Turkey' View

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, April 13.—It is reported that the Turkish Government considers the French protest against the Chester concession unjustified. The Commissar of Public Works points out that the concession to the French in 1914 was never approved by the Turkish Chamber and consequently is not legally binding.

AMRITSAR QUIET

(Reuter's Service)

Lahore, April 14.—The situation at Amritsar is now quiet.

"Daily Dozen" Class To Do Stunts Tuesday

The "Daily Dozen" class which is being conducted under the auspices of the Foreign Young Woman's Christian Association will meet Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the headquarters, 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The exercises will be conducted by Mr. Mortimer who has received a number of new exercises from America which he will demonstrate. The class is open to all women interested.

On Friday, April 20 a musical program will be given under the direction of Mrs. Maitland. Features of the program will be piano solo by Mrs. Churchill Knight; vocal solo by Mrs. McNicoll; songs by Mrs. Mills; piano solo by Miss Beeson and solos by Mrs. Godby.

Tea will be served. An invitation is extended to all women in the community.

Foreign Women's Home

The Foreign Women's Home acknowledges with thanks the following donations:

Tsinan Auxiliary	$245.00
Mrs. C. M. Green	Tls. 50.00
Mr. Elvan Morgan	$15.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wolfe	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crofoot	20.00
Mrs. Raven	10.00
Miss Helen Ferris	5.00
Mrs. MacGregor	Tls. 10.00
Mrs. Hawks Pott	Tls 5.00
Miss R. M. Blunt	5.00

B. W. A. Program

The last program to be given this season by the Musical Section of the B.W.A. will take place at Headquarters on Thursday, April 19 at 5:15 p.m. as follows:

1.—Piano Solos—Selected
Mrs. Churchill Knight

2.—Songs:
(a) Sea Fever..John Ireland
(b) Down Here..May Brahe
Miss McColl

3.—Songs:
(a) La Boheme ....Puccini
(b) Serenata .....Braga
Mrs. F. Jones

4.—Piano Solos—(a) Selected
Miss Maclennan

5.—Songs:
(a) Homing
Teresa del Reigo
(b) Break Dawn of Delight
Maundrell
Mrs. Cradock

6.—Songs:
(a) Paris .....Arditi
(b) Blackbird Song
Cyril Scott
Miss Shephard

7.—Songs:
(a) Langley Fair
Easthope Martin
(b) Jock the Fidler
Mrs. C. A. Peake

8.—Songs:
(a) The Open Secret
Huntington Woodman
(b) The First Violet..Grieg
Mrs. McMeekin

ANOTHER LOAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 14.—The Vice-Minister of Finance is reported to be trying to raise short term loans from local banks secured on National Treasury debentures.

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Mrs. Ayscough Illustrates Chinese Family Life With Translations Of Poems

Literary Authority Entertains British Women's Association At Unique Tea

Members of the Literary Department of the British Women's Association were the guests of Mrs. Florence Ayscough at her picturesque Chinese home on Penang Road during the past week.

Tea was served in one of the charming court yards by Mrs. Ayscough and the guests greatly enjoyed wandering through the fascinating Chinese gardens, exploring the bamboo grove, the Spirit Temple and the spacious rooms with their lovely old Chinese furnishings.

During the afternoon Mrs. Ayscough gave a talk of unusual interest on "The Family Life of the Chinese Woman" and her home with its Chinese atmosphere, made an effective back-ground for the lecture.

Mrs. Ayscough mentioned a number of women famed in Chinese history, story and poetry and told something of their lives.

The story of Mu Lan, the courageous girl who fought as a man and saved her country from an invader, was of special interest.

In speaking of the family life Mrs. Ayscough stated that a few years ago, while the husbands and sons enjoyed the excitement of travel, the spur of famous scenery the gaieties of Court, and the pleasures of social intercourse, the wives and daughters were obliged to find their occupation within the Kuei or "Women's Apartments," which included gardens set apart for their use.

"The ruling spirit of the Kuei was the mother-in-law," said Mrs. Ayscough, "and the wife of the master of the house, although she was the mother of his sons and the directors of the daughter-in-law, did not reach the fulness of her power until her husband's mother had died.

"The chief duty of a young wife was attendance upon her mother-in-law. With the first streak of daylight she rose from her immense lacquer bed, and, having dressed, took the old lady her tea. She then returned to her own apartment for breakfast and awaited the summons to attend her mother-in-law's toilet, a most solemn function.

"Calligraphy, painting, writing poems were popular pursuits, and many hours were spent at the embroidery frame or in making music.

INTIMATE POEMS

"Chinese poetry is full of references to the toilet, to the intricate hair-dressing, the 'moth-antennae' eyebrows,' the painting of faces, and all this was done in front of a mirror standing on the toilet-table. A lady, writing to her husband, mourns that she has no heart to 'make the scloud head-dress' while he is away.

"The children studied every day with their teachers. The sons and daughters of old servants, who, according to custom, had taken the family surname, received the same advantages as the children of the master."

The poems read by Mrs. Ayscough to illustrate family life were follows:

Songs of the Courtesans
By Ting Liu Niang

My skirt is cut out of peacock silk,
Red and green shine together,
they are also opposed.
It dazzles like the gold-chequered
skin of the scaly dragon.
Clearly so odd and lovely a thing
must be admired.
My Lord himself knows well the
size
I beg thee, my Lover, give me a
girdle.

* * *

Alal Thinks of the Man She Loves
How often must I pass the moonlight nights alone?
I gaze far—far—for the Seven Scents Chariot.
My girdle drops because my waist is shrunken.
The golden hairpins of my disordered head-dress are all askew.

"A poem 'A Letter of Thanks for Precious Pearls Bestowed by One Above' was written by "Plum-Blossom" the beautiful concubine of the Emperior Ming Huang after she was dismissed from court. The Emperior sent her some beautiful pearls which she refused by the following poem.

It is long—long—since my two eyebrows were painted like cassia-leaves.

I have ended the adorning of myself. My tears soak my dress of coarse red silk.

All day I sit in the Palace of the High Gate. I do not wash, I do not comb my hair.

How can pearls sooth so desolate a grief.

The talented and upright concubine of the Han Emperior Ch'eng, is Pan Chieh-yu, one of the ladies most often referred to in Chinese literature. She was supplanted by the beautiful unscrupulous, "Flying Swallow," and sent the Emperor a poem, "A Song of Grief" and ever since then the term, "Autumn Fan," has been used to suggest a deserted wife.

A Song of Grief
By Pan Chieh-Yu

Glazed silk, newly cut, smooth
glittering, white
As white, as clear, even as frost
and snow.
Perfectly fashioned into a fan,
Round, round, like the brilliant
moon.
Treasured in my Lord's sleeve
taken out, pit in—
Wave it, shake it, and a little wind
flies from it.
How often I hear the Autumn
Season's coming
And the fierce, cold wind which
scatters the blazing heat.
Discarded, passed by, laid in a box
alone.
Such a little time, and the thing
of love cast off.

* * *

Passionate Grief.
By Li T'ai-Po

Beautiful is this woman who rolls up the pearl-reed blind.
She sits in an inner chamber,
And her eyebrows, delicate as a moth's antennae,
Are drawn with grief.
One sees only the wet lines of her tears.
For whom does she suffer this misery?
We do not know.

The poem "The Looking-For Husband Rock" tells of the faithfulness of the wife who grieved for her absent husband. According to legend this faithful wife, who for many years went to a certain point on the Yangtsze every day to watch for her husband's sail, was turned to stone on the spot where she kept her vigil.

The Looking-for-Husband Rock
By Li T'ai-Po

In the attitude, and with the manner, of the woman of old,
Full of grief, she stands in the glorious morning light.
The dew is like the tears of today.
The mosses like the garments of years ago.
Her resentment is that of the Woman of the Haiang River.
Still and solitary in the sweet scented mist,
As if waiting for her husband's return.

* * *

The story of The Honorable Lay Chao is one of the most tragic in Chinese history.

Chao Chun, the "Brilliant and Perfect" lived in the first century B.C. She was the beautiful daughter of educated parents and she "did not sneak loudly nor did she look behind the doors. Her heart and mind were as pure as those of the Immortals."

Her father regarded her as a precious jewel and although many suitors presented themselves, he refused to listen to their proposals and when she was seventeen sent her to the capital as an offering to the Han Emperior Yuan.

Upon arriving at the palace the young girl was housed in an inner room, among the innumerable Palace women who lived there in constant hope of a summons to the Imperial presence.

THE UGLY DUCKLING

The girls were all catalogued and submitted their portraits to him, a form of procedure which led to much bribery of the court painters. The rigid principles of the daughter of the Wang clan forbade her to comply with this Palace custom and the portrait which appeared in the catalogue was such a travesty on her exquisite features that she was never summoned to the Imperial presence.

Five dreary years passed. The head of a frontier tribe who had befriended the Emperor asked that one of the ladies of the Court be sent him as his Queen.

The catalogue was consulted the decision fell upon the daughter of Wang as the one who had the fewest charms. She was told to prepare herself for a journey to the desert wastes where she would reign over a Central Asian tribe, a prospect terrifying to one brought up in strict reclusion among people of refinement.

When she appeared before the Sun of Heaven to thank him for the honor and then be sent off, the Emperor and the audience were amazed at her great beauty. But it was too late. Nothing could be done. The most beautiful of all the women was pledged to the desert ruler.

As Li T'ai-Po in his poem said "The 'Bright Concubine' married in the West, and the day of her returning never came. She, with eyebrows like the antennae of moths, pined and withered. Her grave is in the sand of the Barbarian's country."

Joins Honigsberg & Co.

MAJ. W. E. HOLLAND

H. S. Honigsberg and Company have added to their organisation the services of Mr. W. E. Holland, who left the English Army at the end of the war with the rank of Major in the Flying Corps.

He resigned from the China Motors, where he worked himself up from Service Manager to General Manager, to take over the managership of the Tientsin Branch of H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

Mr. Holland is one of the few who still does local flying. Mr. Holland started his career in the auto business in England in 1910.

Two Traffic Cases Dismissed By U. S. Commissioner

Charges of violations of the traffic regulations by leaving their automobiles parked in downtown roads were dismissed against Mr. Aaron Glemby and Mr. R. A. Hutchison by United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday.

Mr. Glemby was charged with having left his car in Peking Road but Mr. F. J. Schuhl, his attorney, asked for a dismissal as their was no evidence that Mr. Glemby was in charge of the car at the time. Chief Inspector Kinnipple attempted to induce Mr. Glemby to take the stand and give testimony, saying that he would be able to show that Mr. Glemby was in charge. Mr. Schuhl refused to allow his client to testify under American court procedure and the case was consequently dismissed.

Mr. Hutchison was charged with parking his car in front of the American Club on Nanking Road for an extended period, but asserted that the "extended period" was two or three minutes, which Mr. Schuhl, also his attorney declared was a "reasonable time."

Commissioner Lurton held with the defendant and dismissed the case but warned him that Nanking Road was an extremely busy thoroughfare on which to leave a car for even a short length of time.

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Only a limited number of events can be advertised, because of lack of space. There will be many others, and you will be able to identify them readily by this emblem.

Watkin's Mulsified Cocoanut Oil	per bot.	$1.15	$ .98
Pepsodent Toothpaste	per tube	.95	.85
Henna San	per box	1.25	.99
Air Float Talcum, oz. tin	per tin	.30	.80
Odorono	per bot.	1.20	1.05
Prophylactic Toothbrushes, adult	each	.90	.80
Carnation Talcum, Welches, 6 tins for		1.50	1.00
	per tin	.25	.20
Glycerin, Pure	per lb. bot.	1.00	.75
Camphor Balls	per 5 lbs.	1.30	1.00
	per pound	.30	.25
Salco Cotton, best grade	per lb. cart.	1.45	1.30

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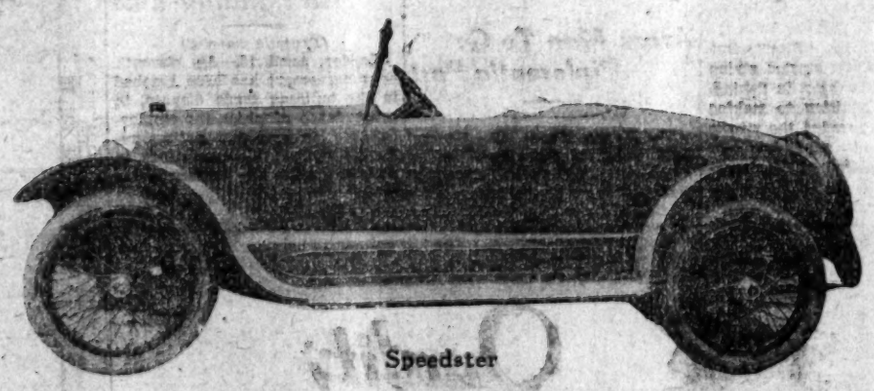
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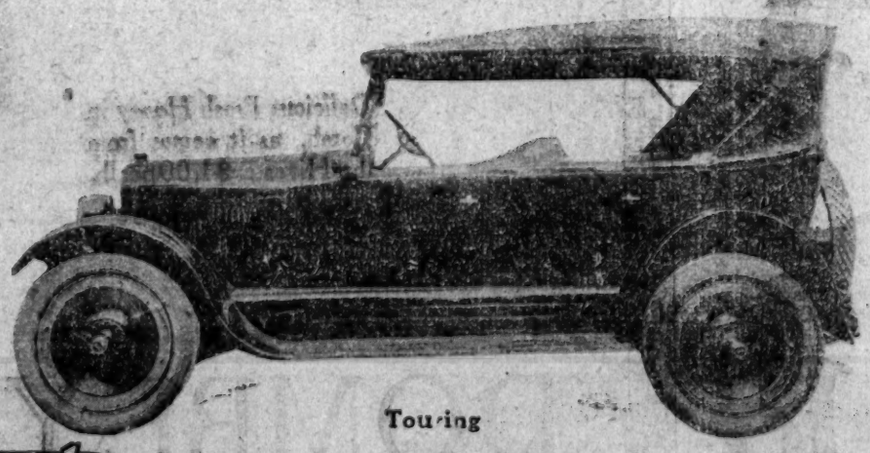
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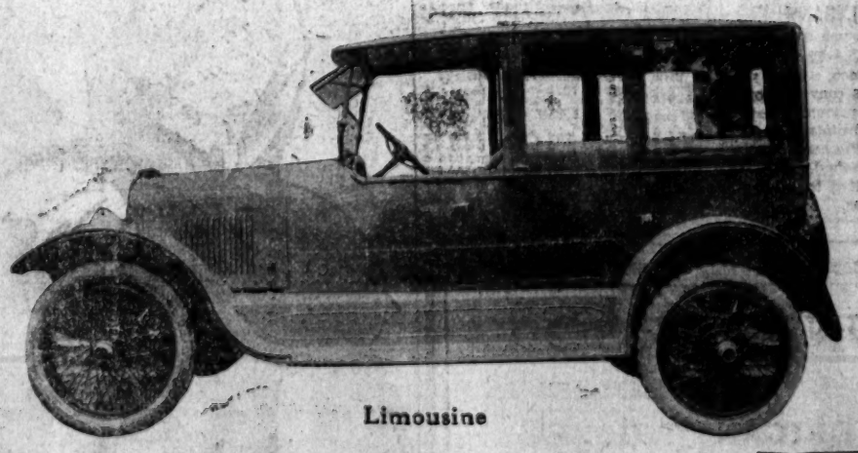
Limousine

"GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY" FOR AMERICAN GOBS

Navy 'Y' Announces Good Program For Coming Week

Three entertainments are on deck for the benefit of the gobs on board the American destroyers now in port for today. This morning Lieut. L. D. Gottschall, the chaplain of the destroyer force, will hold religious services at which Mrs. C. C. King and Mrs. Strobe will sing. Mr. William Lockwood will play a violin selection.

Ladies will make candy at the Navy 'Y' this afternoon after which a party of the sailors will go to the afternoon service at the Community Church, 30 The Bund.

Tonight a su-kiyaki feed will be enjoyed in the basement of the Navy "Y" at 7 o'clock. Ladies will sit with each group of men and cook the savory Japanese food. The sailors, in groups of ten, will sit on cushions on the floor and attempt to use the chop sticks.

After dinner there will be an interesting song service at which many of the old familiar hymns will be sung by the "boys". Chaplain Gottschal will speak. Mrs. Colonel Strobe and Mrs. J. P. Davies will sing. Miss Alice Fitch will give a violin solo. At the close the sailors will have a social time and sing popular songs.

On Monday afternoon there will be a sight seeing trip to Chinese City where group photographs will be taken of the gobs for souvenirs. Last year these pictures of many groups of sailors taken in the rockerie gardens of the old city appeared in illustrated newspapers all over the United States, having been sent to their home papers by the sailors.

The management of the Victoria Theatre has invited the American sailors to be their guests at a theatre party on Monday night. Reserved tram cars will take the sailors to and from the theatre.

The big event of the fleet's visit here will be the sightseeing trip to Soochow which the Navy "Y" will conduct on Tuesday next. It is expected 150 sailors will go on this excursion. A photographer will accompany the party also guides who will explain the mysteries of the temples and relate the traditions of Tiger Hill.

The itinerary: Mandarin Gardens, a maze of halls, tea gardens, rockeries and pools. Temple of 500 Gods. The gilded idols are all different and there is the famous thousand handed Buddha. Tiger Hill Pagoda; the leaning tower of Soochow which is supposed to be 2,000 years old. Here a warm dinner will be spread on "Dead man's rock". Then an hour's ride on donkeys to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. where the party will rest. The City Temple next and finally Great Pagoda. This will be climbed to the top where a magnificent view can be had over hills and lakes, and the homes of millions of people below.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies of the American Woman's Club had a tea party for the gobs at the Navy 'Y' and last night the ladies of the Overseas League, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Owen, had a candy pulling party and entertainment at the 'Y.' The orchestra from on board the U. S. S. Black Hawk furnished the music.

New French Ship To Sail To East Soon

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—The Messageries Maritimes' new liner, Aramis, will sail shortly on her maiden voyage to the Far East. The new liner is 7,140 (?) feet long and has a displacement of 22,000 tons. She carries 101 First Class, 116 Second Class and 110 Third Class passengers.

SACCO INSANE

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, April 13.—The alienists who examined Sacco, who along with Vanzetti was convicted of the murder of a paymaster and a guard at South Braintree in 1920 have reported to the court that the prisoner is of unsound mind and should be committed to a hospital for mental diseases.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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MUTT & JEFF -:- Well, They're In Egypt Anyway -:- By Bud Fisher

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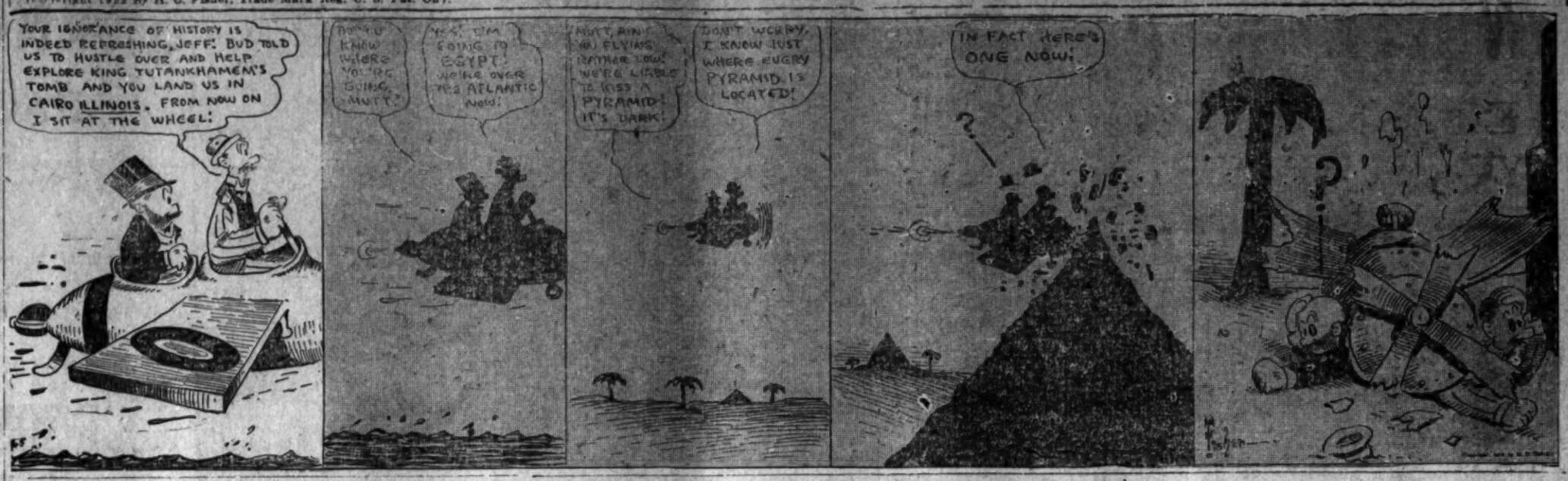
YOUR IGNORANCE OF HISTORY IS INDEED REFRESHING, JEFF! BUD TOLD US TO HUSTLE OVER AND HELP EXPLORE KING TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB AND YOU LAND US IN CAIRO ILLINOIS. FROM NOW ON I SIT AT THE WHEEL!
DON'T YOU KNOW WHERE YOU'RE GOING, MUTT?
YES! I'M GOING TO EGYPT! WE'RE OVER THE ATLANTIC NOW!
MUTT, AIN'T WE FLYING RATHER LOW? WE'RE LIABLE TO KISS A PYRAMID! IT'S DARK!
DON'T WORRY, I KNOW JUST WHERE EVERY PYRAMID IS LOCATED!
IN FACT HERE'S ONE NOW!

News Brevities

The Community Church service at 11 a.m. today will be held in the auditorium of McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road, instead of at the Columbia Country Club. The Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach the second of a series of sermons on Bible characters, on "Tychicus." Miss Duggins will sing. The song service at 5 p.m. will be held at the Masonic Hall. The pastor will preach on "The Nature of Sin" and there will be special music.

* * *

Mr. E. M. Gull, Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, left for England on leave on Saturday last. During his absence Mr. P. Campbell will be acting secretary.

* * *

Keepers of lodging houses at 35 Ieh Kwan Lee and 211 Canton Road were fined $40 and $30 respectively in the Mixed Court yesterday for allowing opium smoking on their premises.

* * *

The case of the Chinese shopkeeper charged with selling spurious brandy at 107 Amoy Road was called at the Mixed Court yesterday and was remanded for another week on application of the police, pending the receipt of the analysis of the seized liquor by the Municipal Laboratory. Further charges brought against the accused are those of selling liquor under false labels and selling alcoholic beverages without a license. A considerable quantity of what purported to be Hennessy brandy was seized when the police raided the place.

* * *

The Cafeteria at the Old Carlton Cafe on Ningpo Road under the auspices of the American Woman's Club will begin tomorrow at tiffin. Tiffin will be served from 12 to 2. Tea will be served at 4:30.

* * *

The Field Artillery Battery of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps are going to Woosung for target practice this morning and will use the 4.5 howitzers at the mouth of the Yangtsze River. The teams and guns are to entrain at the Shanghai North Station at 9 a.m. and practice will begin about 10:30 a.m. After the shooting the battery will have tiffin near the forts at Woosung, after which they will take the 3:20 p.m. train home.

* * *

The new offices of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, situated at No. 6 Kiuklang Road, will be opened tomorrow.

* * *

The season of the Courtneidge-Holloway London Co. will be prolonged until Tuesday night. The company will play "Bull-dog Drummond" tomorrow and a farewell performance of "The Man from Toronto" on Tuesday.

* * *

The Literary Section of the B. W. A. will be at home to members and friends at Headquarters on Tuesday afternoon, April 17, at 4:30 o'clock, and at 5:30 Mr. Peter Grain will speak on Lady Hester Stanhope, the niece of William Pitt and granddaughter of the Earl of Chatham.

* * *

The Municipal Orchestra will give a symphony concert at the Town Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock; a symphony concert on Thursday night at 9:15 o'clock, and a tea concert and dance on Friday afternoon.

* * *

The Batanes Islands radio station, the most powerful structure of the kind in the Philippines, has just been completed at a total approximate cost of P.106,000, according to a report received at the bureau of public works, says the Manila Bulletin.

Noted Surgeon Passes Through

Among the passengers en route to Manila on board the President Jefferson is Dr. S. H. Pinkerton, Chief Surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Pinkerton is one of the most widely known surgeons in the Western United States and is considered one of the foremost authorities on those branches of surgery needed in dealing with railroad accidents. He is accompanied by Mrs. Pinkerton.

STUDENTS PARADE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—The Chinese students, who came from Japan as a delegation to protest against their treatment by the Japanese police when they attempted to hold a demonstration in Tokio against the Twenty-One Demands, have now started giving lectures on this subject in Peking. Yesterday, in addition to making speeches, they paraded the streets and distributed pamphlets denouncing the action of the Japanese.

PRES. JEFFERSON BROUGHT HEAVY MAIL YESTERDAY

Next American Mail Goes April 19 And Comes On April 25

A heavy mail from the United States arrived yesterday afternoon on the President Jefferson, and that for America left on the President Pierce last evening. The Pierce is due to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on May 3.

Following the Pierce, two big liners are leaving next week. The President Jackson of the Admiral Oriental Line is leaving for Seattle on April 19, and the Empress of Russia will sail from Woosung for Vancouver on April 21.

The Jefferson is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf and will shift its berth to the Standard Oil Wharf, Pootung, at 9.30 a.m. today, and is sailing for Hongkong and Manila early in the afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock this morning.

With the arrival of this consignment, the next mail from the States will be brought here by the Presidents Grant and Lincoln on April 25. The Grant comes from Seattle and usually carries a heavy mail, and the Lincoln is coming from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports.

The Taiyo Maru arrived off Woosung from San Francisco and ports Friday night and is to sail for Hongkong last evening.

Two mail boats sailed for European ports this morning. They are the Armand Behic of the French Mail for Marseilles, and the Nankin of P. and O. for London.

Army Man To Get Diplomatic Post

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, April 13.—General J. C. Pabst of the East Indian Army will shortly be appointed Dutch Minister in Tokio.

COMMITTEE WILL CONDUCT TRYOUT FOR CANDIDATES

Seven Men Named To Select Athletes For Osaka Trip

A local committee has been organised to cooperate with the Executive Committee for the Far Eastern Games to make local arrangements for the holding of the open events in connection with the East China sectional try outs and for the final try outs on May 11 and 12.

The committee consists of the following: mvbgkqj

S. L. Zung, St. John's University; C. C. Yuan, Fuhtan; N. Y. Ching, Shanghai; F. B. Chang, Y.M.C.A.; C. G. Hoh, Y.M.C.A.; D. R. King and W. H. Chuck.

For the East China try outs the regular list of events of the Far Eastern will be offered and anyone desiring to enter should secure entry forms or send in their names to the Honorary Secretary, 20 Museum Road. In the final try outs the following contests will be held.

Track and field events, St. John's University.

Basketball, West Gate, Chinese Recreation Ground.

Tennis, on the Y.M.C.A. courts, Hongkew.

Baseball, at Nanyang College.

Replies from all parts of China are now coming in as to just how many athletes will be sent for these try outs. All indications go to show that there will be a keen struggle between the different sections of China for the National championship as well as for a place on the Far Eastern team.

Agreement Reached In Building Row

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—An eleventh hour agreement has been reached in the building trade dispute, in consequence of which the employers will suspend the notices reducing wages. The questions in dispute will be referred to arbitration.

Cotton Industry Bill In Commons

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 13.—As a result of the all-night sitting of the House of Commons the Cotton Industry Bill, promoted by the private Members from Lancashire and approved by the Government, which provides for compulsory contributions from United Kingdom cotton spinners to the funds of the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation, and should have been read for the second time today, was killed.

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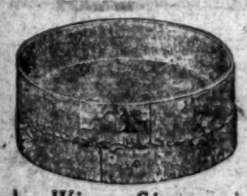

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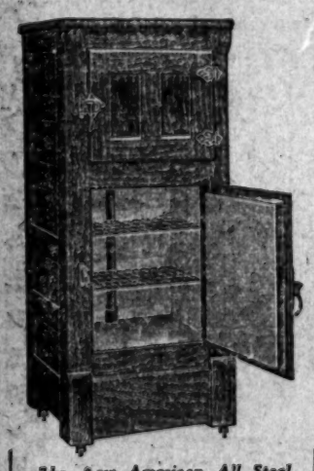

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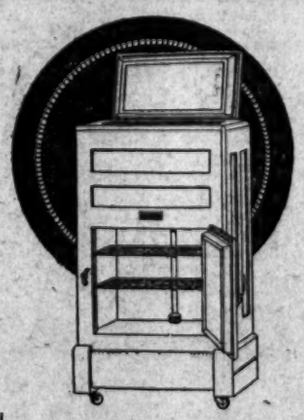

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PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS MEET FOR REUNION DINNER

Enjoyable Affair Takes Place At Union Club

Last night at the Union Club the Shanghai Public School held its annual Football and Reunion Dinner, at which over 40 guests attended. Among those present were Mr. C. M. Billings, the Headmaster of the Public School; Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, the Headmaster at the Cathedral School; Mr. W. E. Holloway, of the Courtneidge-Holloway Company; Mr. C. M. Howard and Mr. C. W. Hampson.

One of the features of the evening was a speech by Mr. Holloway in which he laid stress on the importance of one's doing one's job, however humble it might be. There is no greater happiness, he said, than one's working hard while at work, playing hard while at play and loving once and loving hard. He said that he sensed a feeling of thrill whenever he mingled with an assembly of young men, as was the case that evening; a sense of thrill in that it made him contemplate again the infinite possibilities of youth—life before him and everything possible of achievement.

The main toast of the evening, "The School," was made by Mr. Graham Barrow, who gave an interesting discourse on his reminiscences of the School. He joined it in 1911 and stayed for two years, until he accepted the Headmastership of the Cathedral School. He remembered the competition regarding the design of the School cap, the main stipulation being that a square containing a Masonic symbol be included in the design, the Public School having been founded by Masons in 1886. He was glad to say that the school "started on the square and continues on the square" and he felt sure that it would always remain "on the square."

Mr. Billings responded in his usual witty vein, emphasising the great scope of influence for good the "Old Boys" could exert in a community such as ours.

Mr. C. M. Howard proved a tower of strength in accompanying most of the artists as well as in rendering a selection from "Lohengrin" with an encore. Songs were given by Mr. G. M. Billings, Mr. J. Pringle, Mr. E. G. Barnes and Mr. M. Moosa; and impersonations of a Japanese and a Chinese by Mr. P. Chaichek and Mr. J. Solomon.

Mr. Graham Barrow's parodies on the old songs were sung between courses and were very well received: one that especially caught the fancy of the gathering was the following verse; to the tune of Where Do Flies Go in the Winter Time:

What does Billings do in winter time,
When the cricket season's o'er,
When he isn't smashing up the Hongkong team,
When that mighty six he hit is but a dream,
Does he train with blackboard, chalk and cane,
To keep S. P. S. from crime?
Tell us, Tell us, what does Billings do in winter time,

Before the gathering joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" Mr. M. Moosa, the honorary secretary, gave a short resume of the season, interspersed with a few anecdotes in humorous vein.

Plague In India, 36,900 Dead In March

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, April 13.—The Commissioner of Public Health states that the rise in mortality from plague began in December. There were 36,900 deaths in March, compared with a mean average of 14,400 in the previous four years. The rise is serious as it shows that the plague is ready to assume epidemic proportions when conditions are favorable and public health measures are to any extent neglected. These favorable conditions, namely, a good harvest and the requisite atmospheric humidity, are now present. Destruction of rats and attention to grain storage are imperative and India should make an organised effort to stamp out the plague.

Recreation Fund Annual Report

The fifty-third annual report of the secretary of the trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Fund follows:

To Sir Edward Pearce, Messrs. C. C. S. Mackie, G. H. Stitt, H. G. Simms, trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Fund.

Dear Sirs: I have the honor to present for your approval the report and accounts of the fund for the year 1922.

Income and expenditure.—The income for the year amounted to Tls. 7,476.15. After meeting the usual expenses in connection with the fund the sum of Tls. 6,234.85 has been transferred to profit and loss account which shows a credit of Tls. 11,446.93, out of which Tls. 5,000 has been added to Capital account, leaving a balance to be carried forward of Tls. 6,446.93.

All rents and loan interests have been paid in full and the following voluntary contributions to the fund are gratefully acknowledged:

	Tls.
S'hai Baseball Club ($100)	72.25
Parsee Tennis Club ($50)	35.70
Polo Club ($50)	36.02
Lawn Bowls Club ($100)	71.85
Shanghai Golf Club	100.00
Kalee Tennis Club ($15)	10.71
Crescent Tennis Club ($20)	14.46

Loans and Investments.—During the year the Recreation Club reduced its loan indebtedness by Tls. 250. French Municipal Debentures and Rowing Club Debentures each to the value of Tls. 200 were redeemed at par.

Tls. 2,500 was invested in S. M. C. Debentures 1922 issue bearing interest at 7 percent.

Tls. 6,000 was placed on deposit at call with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank carrying interest at 5 percent.

Trustees.—Mr. A. Brooke-Smith resigned his Trusteeship on his departure for home and Mr. H. G. Simms, the succeeding Chairman of the Council, accepted the invitation to fill the vacancy.

Parking of Motor Cars.—The indiscriminate parking of motor cars in the interior of the Recreation Ground and more particularly on the race track has had the close attention of the Trustees and it is to be hoped that the additional parking space provided on the north side of the Cricket Club will alleviate the congestion.

Modern Lavatory Accommodation.—An arrangement has been made with the Council whereby modern lavatory accommodation for both sexes will be installed in the grounds in the course of the coming year.

General Matters.—The interior playing spaces have been used to their utmost capacity and the demand for space has been so pressing that it is a regular occurrence for two games of football to be played on the same ground during the same afternoon. I am,

Your obedient servant,
H. W. P. McMeekin,
Secretary.

United Staes Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, April 16, 1923, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny. Motion to set. M. L. Heen; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co. On demurrer. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; R. T. Evans.

Cause No. 2135, Adam Shyszlo v. The Shanghai Estate Co. Inc. On demurrer. Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd. On demurrer. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co. Motion to set. Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2021, Kitty Sen v. American Drug Co. Motion to correct transcript. Haskell and Moss; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2015, Thacher v. Thacher. Motion for judgment by default. Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co. Hearing. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden and Holcomb.

WILL BUILD NEW CHURCH AT ZOSE FOR PILGRIMS

Jesuit Fathers Will Start Construction After May Pilgrimage

Announcement was made by Catholic authorities last night that as soon as the May pilgrimage to Zo-Se was over the historic church there would be demolished and a splendid new church erected.

The plans for the new church have been drawn by the Rev Father de Moelerioose in Roman style and will occupy an area of 12,000 square feet. It will have a seating accommodation for 2,000.

Its chief feature will be a central nave 26 feet long and 50 feet high between the vaults, with two side aisles 14 feet long and 23 feet high, the whole being 167 feet long. The sanctuary, the oratories and the sacristy will be in the east of the building.

Three small chapels will be placed at the sides, and the belfry will have a height of 117 feet with pinnacle roofed with copper. Ten turrets will also be covered with copper. The principal entrances will be placed on the south and west facades.

The construction work will be done by Remond and Collet, under the direction of the Rev. Father F. X. Diniz, architect to the Jesuit Mission. A chain cable system to raise the building materials to the top of the hill on which the church will stand is already under construction. It is expected the work will take about 2

COOLIE CHARGED FOR NEAR RIOT AT MIXED COURT

The coolie arrested near the Mixed Court gates Friday for participating in the near-riot which took place after a shroff of the Oriental Secret Service had been acquitted of a charge of defrauding applicants for jobs, was brought into court yesterday and charged.

The coolie threw himself in front of a motor car in which the police were trying to get the discharged man away from the crowd of irate co[illegible] was a lively set-to between the mob and the police escort. Inspector Dee asked that the case be remanded for hearing by the British Assessor who sat in the shroff's case and there will be a further hearing Monday.

"Great Bell" Legend Part Of Program For Club Section Meeting

The next meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall on Monday, April 23, at 5 o'clock, in place of the regular date, Friday, April 20. There will be an unusually interesting program, including a Chinese folk tale by Mr. Charles Kleine, "The Legend of the Great Bell."

Orchestra Today

The thirty-second concert of the Municipal Orchestra will be given at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock today with the collaboration of the Danish singer, Mme. Mona Holesco (Soprano).

1. Overture, "Gwendoline" Chabrier
2.—Fragments from the 3rd Act of the Opera: "Manon" Massenet:
(a) Introduction (for Orchestra)
(b) Scene et Gavotte de Manon
Soloist: Mme. Mona Holesco (Soprano)
3.—Cinq Pieces Enfantines: 'Ma Mere l'Oye" ..... M. Ravel
(a) Pavane de la belle au bois dormant"
(b) "Petit Poucet"
(c) "Laideronnette' Imperatrice des Pagodes"
(d) "Les entretiens de la Belle et de la Bete"
(e) "Le Jardin Feerique"
4.—Suite Ancienne (1st Performance in Shanghai). Halvorsen
(a) Intrata (Introduction)
(b) Air with 5 Variations
(c) Cigue
(d) Sarabande
(e) Bourree
5.—Two Songs (in Norwegian language)
(a) Solvejgs Song
(b) Good Morning
Soloist: Mrs. M. Holesco. Grieg
6.—(a) Bridal Procession
(b) Triumphal March. Grieg

The fourteenth chamber music and soloist concert will be given on Thursday, May 3.

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Obituary

MR. J. P. LOWE

Mr. John Pollock Lowe died at the General Hospital yesterday at the age of 70 after an illness with pneumonia that caused him to be taken to the hospital on Monday.

Mr. Lowe was born in Rothesay, Isle of Bute, Scotland, and first came to Shanghai forty years ago as an officer with the then well known Torres Straits Line. In 1882 he joined the China Merchants' and continued with that line until 1905 when he took over Messrs. Thomas Macdonald and Company.

He is survived by his widow and a nephew, Mr. James Law of Thomas Macdonald and Company. He was a member of the Race Club, Masonic Club, Lawn Bowls Club and the Golf Club.

The funeral (cremation) will take place at Bubbling Well cemetery at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. All brethern and friends are invited to attend. Special request is made that no flowers be sent.

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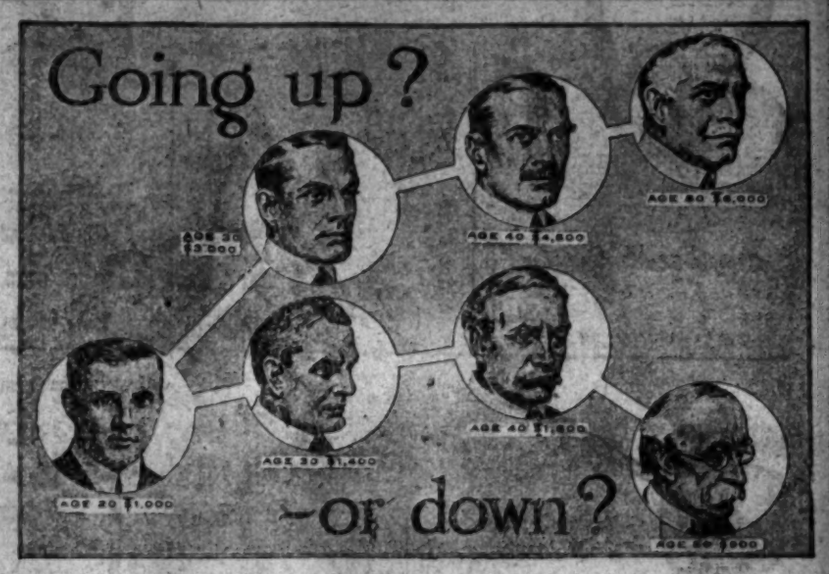

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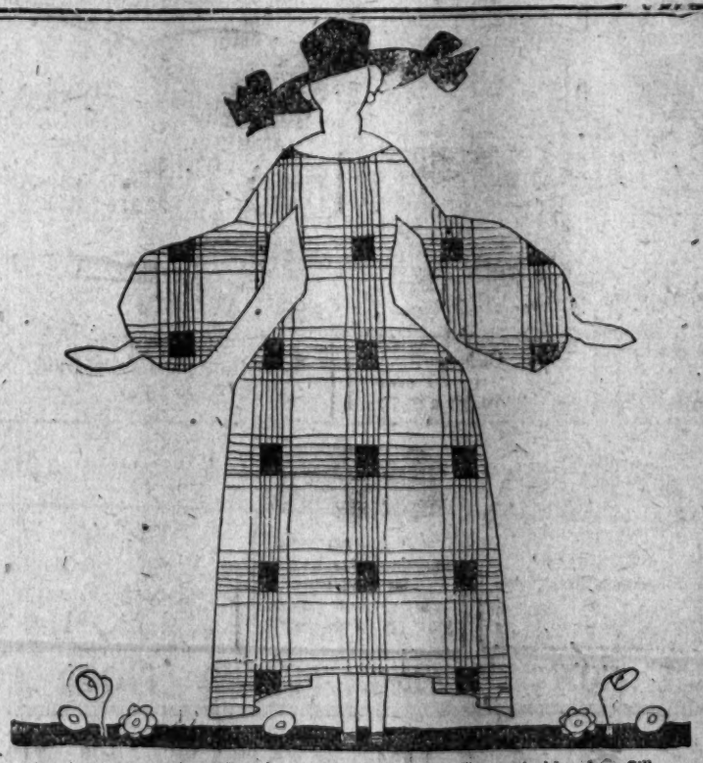

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BUNGALOW in Kuling, with three bedrooms, dining room, porch, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, for rent or sale. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.
57929 A 18

TSINGTAO. To let for Summer Season, June-September. Well furnished detached house in best location, three bedrooms, one dining room, one drawing room, one bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters, small garden and garage. Price $1,600 for whole Season. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS, or F. O. Post Office Box No. 8, Tsingtao
57891 A 17

NATIONAL LOANS

During my absence from Peking on short leave, the service of the following Loans, namely

3rd Year Loan (1914),
4th Year Loan (1915),
11th Year Short Term Bond Issue (1922),

will be conducted as usual by the Officiating Inspector General of Customs Mr. C. A. V. Bowra.

The National Consolidated Loan Service in which are incorporated the following Loans, namely

8% Military Loan,
7% Consolidated Loan,
9th Year Loan,
5th Year Loan,
7th Year Long Term Bond Issue,
6% Consolidated Loan,

will remain under my personal direction, and the service of the Loans, so far as funds permit, will be carried on under my authority by the Secretary Mr. E. O. Reis at the National Consolidated Debt Office, No. 2 Tung Chang An Chieh.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 6th April, 1923.
57866 A 15

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Rate payers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1922, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 17th, 1923.

G. de Rossi,
Consul General for Italy.
E. S. Cunningham,
Consul General for the United States of America.
H. A. Wilden,
Consul General for France.
Alfredo Casanova,
Consul General for Portugal.
J. L. Ipler,
Consul General for Switzerland.
J. Van Haute,
Consul General for Belgium.
F. Thiel,
Consul General for Germany.
T. Funatsu,
Consul General for Japan.
S. Barton,
Consul General for Great Britain.
J. Lilliehook,
Consul General for Sweden.
W. A. A. M. Daniels,
Acting Consul General for the Netherlands.
Hugo Hergel,
Acting Consul General for Denmark.
Arne Sorensen,
Acting Consul General for Norway.
Hugo Reiss,
Consul for Brazil.
Arne Sorensen,
Acting Consul for Spain.
57237

Mme. M. GERSHGORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Highest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Building, Szechuen Road, fourth floor, Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 5-7 p.m. 44 Route Doumer. Tel. W. 2373. 53050

SITUATIONS WANTED

ON account of leaving for America, I am interested in recommending to anyone interested, my unusually alert, honest and capable No. 1 house boy, also a thoroughly first-class cook, who has given complete satisfaction, and a No. 2 house boy who is qualified to act as No. 1 boy in a small household, and two faithful house coolies. The No. 2 boy and the house coolies have been with my family from the beginning of our stay in China. C. J. McKnight, 2A, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, Telephone Central 6645.
58028 A 17

IF you wish to extend your business in Foochow, we can introduce wealthy Fukienese with sound commercial knowledge for compradore or office assistant. Please write to the Foo Yen Oil Firm, Tong Street, Foochow.
57986 A.17

CHINESE gentleman, University graduate, well versed in Chinese and English, conversant with all leading Chinese dialects, travelled extensively, experienced in secretarial and translation work, wishes to take up secretarial work of any kind, private or business, Government or semi-Governmental. No objection to outport or travelling. Excellent references. Address to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.
57963

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with inter allied technical board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351.
57541

A Chinese college graduate well experienced in dealing in Mahjong export, open for employment. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.
57993 A 17

CHINESE aged 27, with knowledge of English and two year's experience in typewriting seeks position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
57994 A 18

YOUNG Chinese having good knowledge of English seeks position as interpreter, general clerk or translating assistant. Three years' experience. Good reference. Salary expected $50. At present employed desires a change. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.
58005 A 18

EUROPEAN lady seeks post to children or as housekeeper or any suitable work, speaks Russian, German and some English. Please apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.
57830 A 15

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, April 11th, Japanese Spaniel, long hair, white and black. Suitable reward for return to 422, Rue Auguste Boppe.
57951 A 15

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, two rooms for offices on Nanking Road, near the Bund. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
57893 A 15

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.
T. F. 141

TO LET, 10 lightsome office rooms about 3,500, square feet, with electric lighting and heating in the building at 35, Jinkee Road and 96 Szechuen Road. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, S. 9, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522.
T. F. 97

COMMODIOUS offices at No. 7 the Bund, first floor. Apply to the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co. (1923), Ltd., at the said premises.
T. F. 134

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 9

Dr. Loo Sing De
Chinese Herb Doctor
Specialist in all tropical diseases.
Office hours 3 to 5 p.m.
Foo Wai Hospital,
256, Nanking Road.
57707 M 4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young Chinese bookkeeper for foreign firm. Must read and write both English and Chinese well and be able to use typewriter. Apply in English giving full particulars to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.
58024 A 17

WANTED collection shroffs. Must have good guarantee. Good salary to right men. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS
57990 A 17

WANTED young and energetic junior clerk, for bookkeeping and customs work. No objection to beginner, if willing, intelligent and trustworthy. Moderate salary with prospects of advancement and permanency. Apply in hand-writing to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.
58010 A 15

OLD established firm wants first class compradore knowing the paper trade. No financing required, but substantial guarantee essential. Very good opportunity for a really high class man who is willing to work hard and make a large income. Only first class men need apply in writing giving all particulars and references. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
57849 A. 15.

WANTED by large import house with best connections in Europe and America, competent Compradore or Shroff for Metal department. Only applicants with thorough knowledge of the trade and A. 1. connections with dealers can be considered. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 115, THE CHINA PRESS.
57787 A. 24

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a house, in Western district. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.
57880

WANTED, unfurnished house in Western district, about six rooms with attics, garage and garden. Reasonable rent on lease. Responsible tenants. Reply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.
58025 A 18

USED CARS

NASH SIX, limousine, fine condition. Owner leaving city. Will sell at low figure. For particulars, apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.
A.18

OWING to departure for home, Scripps-Booth six cylinder touring car, in good condition. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
58036 A 18

FOR SALE: Closed car, for Summer or Winter service, five passenger, excellent condition, new tires, factory build. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.
57857

MARMON sport model in excellent mechanical condition, newly painted. Owner left Shanghai. Price reasonable; can be seen at 614 Rue Lafayette.
57901

FOR SALE, Two Electric Coupes, one with charging equipment, and Edison batteries; both in excellent condition. For demonstration and particulars, apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD., Tel. West 1641.
57968 A 15

FOR SALE. One Crossley Touring car, recently overhauled and painted, new hood, about one year old, and in first class condition; will guarantee. For demonstration and particulars, apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD., Tel. West 1641.
57968 A 15

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity latest model Hudson limousine. One of the best looking cars on the road. Absolutely indistinguishable from new car. Perfect throughout with all new Michelin tyres and upholstered in bedford cord. Exchange entertained or terms. Apply The Auto Palace Co. (British) 362, Avenue Joffre. Tel. W. 364.
57953 A 15

FOR SALE, Sedan, five passenger, excellent condition, perfect running order. Owner driver. Will sell cheap. Phone C. 2718.
57857

DE DION Bouton motor car touring. Used only few months. Can be bought half price. Same as new. Owner going away. Bargain, also limousine for sale. Very cheap. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.
57907 A 15

ENGLISH car for sale. Austin Landaulette 20 Horse Power, 1921 model, in splendid condition, cost over Tls. 6,000. Will sell for Tls. 3,200; also S-B 2-3 seater, Tls. 750 in excellent condition, new gears recently fitted. Reason for selling, going home. Apply to N. O. Liddell, Administration Building, Kiangse Road.
T. F. 142

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, semi-detached house, Edinburgh Road, six rooms, two attics, two tiled bathrooms, four flush closets, tiled pantry, large garden, garage, hot and cold water. 2½ year lease. Tls. 120. Excellent location. Occupation May 1. Phone West 3479, or apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.
A 15

FOR RENT, six-roomed modern house, with all conveniences. Good location, near the French Park. Furniture to be taken over. Apply 308, Rue Chapsal, corner Rue de l'Observatoire.
58034

FOR RENT, attractive five room bungalow Completely furnished two bedrooms, sitting room, library, dining room, etc. May to October. Residential district. Reasonable. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.
57857

TO LET, house on Bubbling Well Road, consisting of six large rooms, two attic rooms, servant's quarters, garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
58023 A 22

SMALL HOUSE to let (Western district) 3 rooms, furniture to be taken over for $500. Cheap rent. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.
57956

HOUSE or flat to let. Garden. No key money. Apply 66, Ward Road.
57981 A 17

TO LET, 639 Rue Ratard, a semi-detached six roomed house, containing dining room, drawing room, servery with lift, lavatory, three bedrooms, three bathrooms, four attic rooms, servants' quarters and usual offices, also garage, sanitary plumbing. Rent Taels 150 per month. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.
57987 A 21

TO LET, house of sixteen rooms, well designed for all purposes. Rent Taels 120 monthly. Bathroom furnished if desired. Located 328A, Weihaiwei Road. Apply to Surze Hu, or phone West 268.
57797 A 20

SMALL house to be let, Studley Avenue. Rent Tls. 35. Fixture and furniture to be taken over for $1,200. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.
57999 A 15

TEN-ROOMED house, large garden, 16 East Seward Road. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at cost.
58008 A 20

NICELY decorated unfurnished five roomed house, with garden, Avenue Joffre. Two bathrooms, modern conveniences. Fully screened. Reasonable rent. Garage optional. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.
57937 A 15

MODERN HOUSE, best part French Concession, 6 rooms, 3 baths, also 2 large attic rooms with private bath, sanitary, garden, garage, ample servant accomodation. Lease can be transferred. Rent Tls. 160. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.
57907 A 17

FOR RENT, six roomed modern house, with garage. Good location near Columbia Club. Rent 110 taels. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.
57902 A 18

YULIN ROAD, No. 11, to let, residence of six rooms, garden. Apply at 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
57892 A 17

FOUR roomed bungalow, on ten mows of land, four mows well laid out garden, large conservatory. Location No. 3 Yeo Kai Wan Road, off Kiangwan Road. Rental Tls 60.00 only. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
57899 A 18

FURNISHED HOUSE, finely located in French Concession, near French Park, South frontage, nine rooms, three modern bathrooms, servants' quarters, spacious yard garage. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.
57915 A 17

HOUSE to let, 496C Rue Lafayette, six rooms two bathrooms and garage. 404 Rue Lafayette four rooms, two bathrooms, attic and garage. Both houses have hot and cold water installation, sanitary flushing and can be viewed any time during the day. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.
57914 A 17

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE lessons in mandarin given by English speaking Chinese lady. Address Box No. 208, THE CHINA PRESS.
58009 A 15

PROFESSIONAL

MOTOR-DRIVING lessons given by an experienced foreign instructor. For particulars please write 29 Quinsan Road, or phone C. 1159. I. Iochvidoff.
57905

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant With Board, two large furnished rooms, suitable as a flat. Meals served privately if desired.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road
55625

ROOMS TO LET, large sleeping porch ideal for Summer, suitable for couple or two friends, also single rooms. Breakfast only. Telephone North 2072. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace.
57934 A 29

TO LET, one large room, with bathroom attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or 'phone West 1912.
57984 A 17

TO LET, furnished double room, closed verandah, bathroom attached, also single room, 19, Nanzing Road.
58015 A 21

YOUNG gentleman having large room, in private home, Rue Massenet, desires room mate. $125 full board. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.
58019 A 17

VACANCY for two bachelors in well furnished private home. Western district. Modern bathrooms, large garden, tennis court. Office and tiffin car available. Reply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.
58020 A 21

FURNISHED flat with board, in private family. Western district. One sitting room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, hot water. Meals served privately. Suitable for married couple or two or three bachelors. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.
58022 A 18

TO LET, rooms with separate baths, well furnished. Private family. Quiet location. 11, Tsongchow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road.
58043

EIGHTEEN QUINSAN GADRENS. Real home cooking, Clean rooms and apartments each with private bath (geysers), verandahs, facing South. Pleasantest surroundings. Convenient to business and amusement district.
58032

ONE or two bachelors or one couple would find in French family, nice rooms, modern conveniences, with board, family life. Opportunity to learn French. Garage. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.
58035 A.18

Fine large well furnished double room suitable for married couple or two bachelors, American or British people preferred. Central location near Palace Hotel in good building with elevator service. Excellent table with many imported foods not usually served. A really first class home at moderate rates, Phone C. 797.
T. F. 143

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with board suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 5, Young Allen Terrace, Vicinity Quinsan Gardens.
57998 A 17

IN a quiet family, to let two furnished rooms, with kitchen and bathroom. 235, Broadway Road, Mrs. Falkin.
57988 A 17

WELL furnished single room, also double room, excellent table. Moderate charge, good location. Apply 59E, Range Road.
57996 A 15

A comfortably furnished room and bath, suitable one or two gentlemen. Available April 15th. For particulars, write to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.
58003 A 15

SINGLE and double room now vacant, price moderate. Hot and cold water, tennis court, garage. Apply 1, Ferry Road. 'Phone West 1937.
58006 A 20

TO LET, from 15th April, one large well furnished bedroom, with bathroom attached, also one small well furnished bedroom. Use of telephone, garage and tennis court. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs.
57879 A 21

TO LET, furnished room, in private family, if desired breakfast only. Baikal Road. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
57978 A 17

TO LET, nicely furnished room, with verandah attached. Without board. 380, Avenue Joffre. Phone W. 3756.
57967 A 17

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, in a English home vicinity Range Road, large furnished bed-sitting room with bathroom attached $55, including good breakfast. Apply to Box 210 THE CHINA PRESS.
58023 A 15

LARGE attic bed sitting room, well furnished and ventilated bathroom, near Carter Road. Trams. Quiet British home. Tel. W. 2779.
58027 A.17

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.
58039

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, bathroom attached. Excellent cuisine and service. Prices from $80 to 200. 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255.
57648 A 17

TO LET, for a person of good standing two nicely furnished rooms with bath, in the vicinity of Quinsan Garden, in private family, with full board $90.00 per mensem. Apply 6, Peitaiho Lane.
57850.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554.
T. F. 132

SPECIAL RATES for Summer. Very large attractively furnished room (twin beds), private bathroom, verandah. Suitable for married couple or two friends. Also smaller room. The best food and service. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. West 2544.
57960 A 15

TO LET, two rooms and bath, furnished, with or without board, in American family. Telephone North 684. 10 to 12, 5 to 7.
57896 A 15

FROM 1st May, Central district, well furnished large room, bathroom attached. Good board, 19A North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848.
57890 A 15

THE Bubbling Well Private Hotel, 103, Bubbling Well Road To let, with board, large and well furnished rooms with private bathrooms attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please apply at above address, or 'phone West 805.
57855 A. 15.

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with good board. Telephone and garden. Bathroom with geyser. 17, East Seward Road.
57954 A 15

GODOWNS TO LET

CENTRAL district, godown to let. Area 4,600 square feet. Can be subdivided if necessary. Also one godown approximately 2,750 square feet on Kiukiang Road, close to Bund. Low rental. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
58033 A.17

TO LET, for immediate occupation, godown, Minghong Road, 2 floors, 2,240 square feet. In full or in part. Very desirable. For particulars, apply to American Milk Products Corporation, 2 Peking Road.
57952 A 19

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoufoong Roads, 2 floors 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road.
T. F. 107

FEVERISH FABLES

APARTMENTS TO LET

TWO room flat, with bath and kitchen. Unfurnished. Low rent. Two blocks from Bund. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
58031 A 21

TO LET, without board, two furnished, flats, each of three rooms, kitchen, store room and tennis lawn. Apply 16 Medhurst Road, corner Bubbling Well.
57961

TO LET, 3 flats, two rooms each, 3 bathrooms with 2 geysers, 3 verandahs, telephone. Address to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.
57911

SMALL top flat, Central part of Western district, within five minutes of trams. Pleasant outlook and surroundings. Partly furnished, main items. Two fairly large rooms, modern bathroom, flush and hot water, kitchenette, electric lights and telephone. Inclusive monthly rental Taels 60. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.
57989 A. 15

TO LET, well furnished two roomed flat, with kitchen, or separate room, Southern view. Telephone. Apply 34, Wayside Road.
57936 A 17

TO LET, well furnished flat of two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, verandah, with taxes, lights, water included, Low rental. Apply 26, Ward Road.
57844 A. 17.

TO LET, fully or partly furnished flat of three rooms, kitchen and bath, small garden. (No children or animals). 12, Darroch Road.
57847 A. 15.

FLAT, opposite Race Course, 3 rooms, enclosed verandah, bathroom kitchen; rent $50.00 month, including taxes, water; lease fourteen months longer, option renewing same terms, transferable; beautifully furnished; fittings, furniture to be taken over at reasonable figure; ideal view over Race Course, Southern exposure. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.
57878 A 15

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Small well furnished flat, near race track. Reply giving description and rental to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.
58011 A 15

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.
T. F. 2

BLUTHNER ¾ grand, excellent tune. For sale. A bargain. Address Box No. 212, THE CHINA PRESS.
58018 A 15

FOR SALE: Guarnerius violin Cremonae 1694 Genuine. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
58036 A 17

FOR SALE, Yu Yen Tzu erh chi set of three books. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.
57886

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

FOR SALE, Boston bull, thoroughbred, male, 14 months, imported, house-broken, A. 1. condition. Show dog. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.
57985 A 17

WANTED TO BUY a sailing or motorboat, 22 feet in length. Sleeping room for 2 persons. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.
57991 A 18

SPRING coat for tall strong man. Silk lined, never worn, for sale for $40. To be seen any time at 53, Bubbling Well Road.
57992 A 15

HOUSE BOAT or sailing boat wanted to hire (or eventually buy) by responsible party. Please communicate, stating name of boat. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.
57992 A 18

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, Small unfurnished room with bathroom attached and private entrance in Central part of French Concession. Rental Tls 35 including taxes, water and light. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.
58033 A

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

Name _____ Classification _____
Street _____ Number of Insertions _____
Amount Enclosed. Mex. $_____ Signature _____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. Minimum Charge Twenty Words

1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9
11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29
31	32	33	34

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words as "Apply to Box ..... The Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one. Please write very distinctly.

COURT ASSESSES TWO STIFF FINES IN MORPHIA CASE

Woman Ordered To Pay $1,000 And Man $500

Two heavy fines, with alternatives of prison terms, were given by Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Kwan at the Mixed Court Friday evening after a long final hearing in the case wherein a man and a woman were charged with being in possession of large quantities of morphia and a chauffeur was charged with theft of 12 tins of the drug.

The first accused, Tsien Ching-piao, was arrested on Burkill Road on March 4 after several men had stopped his ricsha and tried to steal the 20 tins of morphia he was carrying. The chauffeur was arrested and charged as being one of the snatchers. On information received the police raided 711 Chungking Road, finding a large quantity of the contraband drug and arresting a woman, Yau Shi-ez, who is alleged at that time to have offered $1,500 to Detective Sergeant Knight to would allow her to escape.

The Court fined Tsien $500 with the option of six months imprisonment, and ordered the woman to pay $1,000 or go to jail for a year. She was acquitted of the charge of bribery owing to insufficient evidence. The chauffeur was discharged.

Mr Hardley Maitland, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for Tsien, Mr. H. D Rodger for the chauffeur and Mr. U. Krisel for the woman.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS TOPIC OF TALKS TO CLUB WOMEN

Books and stories of special interest to children were discussed at the meeting of the Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club this week by Mrs. J. B. Sawyer and Mrs. Van Buskirk.

Mrs. Sawyer, who is a very gifted story teller, advises mothers and teachers to tell fairy tales and imaginative tales to children between three and six years. Between six and nine years, Mrs. Sawyer finds they enjoy true stories and suggests fairy stories, and lives of explorers and pioneers.

Up to twelve years children appreciate tales of heroes while from twelve to eighteen they demand stories of romance, heroism, self mastery and loyalty.

Mrs. Sawyer stated that play stories must not be forgotten but that fairy tales play a more important part in developing the imagination of the child. Fables myths, nature stories are useful as well as tales of history and biography.

Mrs. Van Buskirk spoke to the club women of the value of books for children. She suggested that a shelf should be set aside in the nursery with the very best books of childhood that can be secured.

The list of books which she believes of interest to children is as follows:

Mother Goose and Home Songs followed by what she called "the Fairy Tale years," which she placed between 3 and 9, instead of Mrs. Sawyer's table of 3 and 6.

Lang's Fairy Books, Grimm, Milo Winter, Rhead, Rackham or Dulac are all fine. Then there are Fairy Tales of Many Lands Collection of best stories and poems in the English language by Houghton. Just So Stories, Uncle Remus, Water Babies, Black Beauty, Little Red Hen.,

"Save your eyes."

OPTOMETRISTS ASSOCIATED OPTICIANS
BETTER VISION THROUGH SCIENTIFIC OPTOMETRY

Our way of ocular examination is entirely different from others. In the former times it relies on subjective observation which can not disclose real status of eye refraction in high degree of accuracy. In the practice of Modern Ophthalmic Opticians-Optometry the observer more relies on objective methods by the aid of precision instruments. Your visit at our office will have such services as can be rendered by an up-to-date optometrist.

Chinese Optical Co.
P383 Nanking Road.
中國精密眼鏡公司

Cozy Lion. For older children, the Trail Book, Stickeen, Bob, Fabie's Insect, Maeterlinck's Children's Life of the Bee. As the children grow older, they long to possess, achieve something for themselves and they need books of experience and action, achievement, biographies, etc. For these years there are: Through College on Nothing a Year, Boy's Life of Edison, Life of Mark Twain, Story of Roland, Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children. For sport and adventures there are: Kidnapped, Treasure Island, 20,000 Leagues under the Sea, Two Years before the Mast.

"Books should play as great a part in the life of the child as food, sleep and play," said Mrs. Van Buskirk. "Let your boy roam the woods with Indians, sail the seas with Sinbad, build stockades with Robinson Crusoe, fight dragons with Jason and play quoits with Odysseus."

TO FIGHT REDS

(Reuter's Service)

Sofia, April 13.—The Premier, M. Stambolisky, in a speech today said that the Government was preparing a bill to deal with the Communist movement. The bill provides that in any village where are more than ten Communists their land will be confiscated and formed into a Commune, where all village Communists will be compelled to live and all will be compelled to do an equal share of work.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Tenyo Maru ..... Mar. 12
President Taft ..... Mar. 13
Shabonee ..... Mar. 18
Nanking ..... Mar. 19
Korea Maru ..... Mar. 23
President Cleveland ..... Apr. 1
Shinyo Maru ..... Apr. 7
President Pierce ..... Apr. 14

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 24
Canadian Prospector ..... Mar. 29
Philoctetes ..... Apr. 3
Canadian Winner ..... Apr. 8
Empress of Canada ..... Apr. 9

FOR BRITISH COLOMBIA
Bratsburg ..... Apr. 10

FOR SEATTLE
President Grant ..... Mar. 14
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Mar. 21
Alabama Maru ..... Mar. 21
President Madison ..... Mar. 26
Wheatland Monsta ..... Mar. 29
President McKinley ..... Apr. 7
Arabia Maru ..... Apr. 13

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
West Jena ..... Mar. 19
West Cayote ..... Apr. 6
West Kader ..... Apr. 6
West Jessup ..... Apr. 13

FOR NEW YORK
Toba Maru ..... Mar. 13
Agamemnon ..... Mar. 15
Celtic Prince ..... Mar. 16
City of Lincoln ..... Mar. 21
Esther Dollar ..... Mar. 22
Slavic Prince ..... Mar. 23
Heffron ..... Apr. 3
Havana Maru ..... Apr. 4
Victorious ..... Apr. 5
Conxet ..... Apr. 8
Munster Castle ..... Apr. 10
Archer ..... Apr. 11
Samaria ..... Apr. 11

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Antolycus ..... Mar. 15
Glenshane ..... Mar. 16
Kashmir ..... Mar. 17
City of Bristol ..... Mar. 17
Suwa Maru ..... Mar. 24
Antilochus ..... Mar. 30
Eurybates ..... Mar. 30
Lyons Maru ..... Mar. 31
Dongola ..... Mar. 31
Pyrrhus ..... April 1
Antilochus ..... Apr. 2
Polyphemus ..... Apr. 3
Deucalion ..... Apr. 6
Fushimi Maru ..... Apr. 7
Lycaon ..... Apr. 14
Nankin ..... Apr. 14

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Havelland ..... Mar. 14
Lima Maru ..... Mar. 19
Ludendorff ..... Mar. 20
Paris Maru ..... Apr. 3
Carl Legien ..... Apr. 5
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Pfalz ..... Apr. 12

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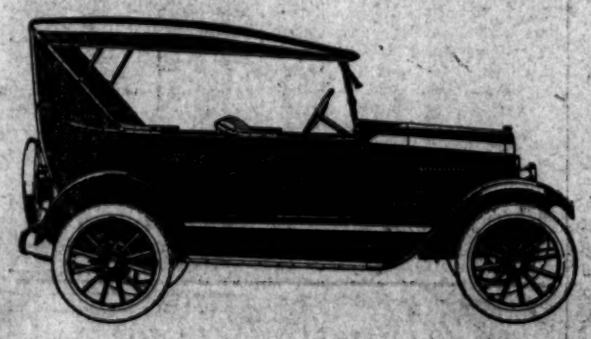

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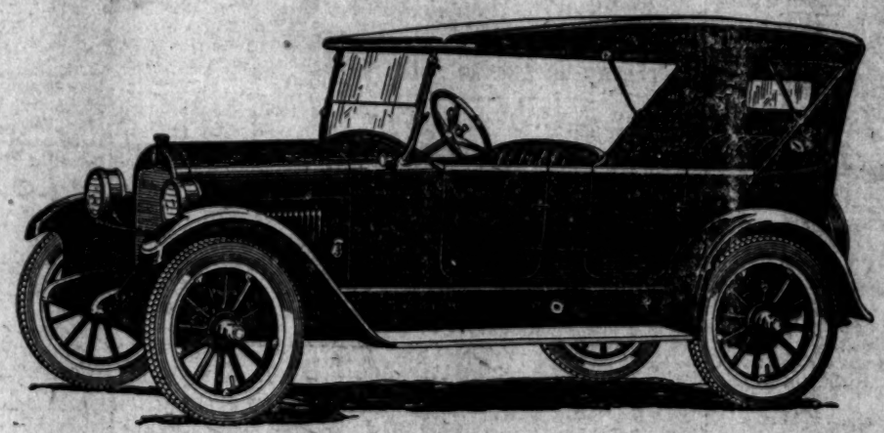

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Cambridge Women Students; Their Progress In Forty Years

BY MISS B. A. CLOUGH

Miss B. A. Clough has been the Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, since 1920, and retires this summer. She was herself educated at the College and became a tutor in 1882.

The question "What progress has there been in the position of women at the University of Cambridge during the last forty years?" is a difficult one to answer. One is tempted at first to say, none at all. For the salient fact is that forty years ago, in 1881, Cambridge, then a pioneer and leader in the movement for opening higher education to women, gave formal recognition to Girton and Newnham Colleges and admitted their students to its honors examinations, and that since that time the relation of the women's colleges to the University has remained unchanged. In the last forty years all the other universities in the United Kingdom have admitted women to membership and to their degrees on equal terms with men, the sister University of Oxford completing the list in 1920. At Cambridge alone things remain as they were in 1881. I can think of only one new privilege which has been granted by the University to women—though that is undoubtedly one of importance—namely, the opening to them of the medical courses and the medical examinations. The first step in this matter was taken in 1916, when the First and Second Medical Examinations were opened, and in 1922 the Third Examination was opened also, though, of course, women students still cannot take a medical degree.

Otherwise there is no change in the position of the women's colleges and their staffs and students as regards the University. The students are admitted to lectures and to laboratories by the courtesy of the individual professors and lecturers, and members of the colleges, staffs and students alike, have access to the University library on the same terms as members of the general public. No woman is eligible for any University appointment or for any University prize or for membership of any University body. The women's colleges and their members are strictly outside the University, and are not qualified to take any part in its work or its deliberations. There has been no change and no progress in these matters, and change and progress is very urgently needed if the Cambridge women's colleges are not to fall greatly behind those of other universities. It is unquestionable that their work is hampered and checked by the present position that women lecturers and those women students who are doing research or advanced work in certain subjects cannot do the best of which they are capable, working as they do in isolation, without encouragement and without prospect. It is clear, too, that it is not good for the women students to realise that they are in the University on sufferance and in an inferior position, that they are indeed allowed to take advantage of the teaching provided, but that they are not members of the University, and that the University takes no responsibility for their education.

THE GOODWILL OF TEACHERS

But if the opportunities offered to students at the present time are compared with those available forty years ago it is clear that the advance is very great indeed, that what has been gained is of the highest value, and that it would be quite untrue and most ungrateful to say that there has been no progress. The University does indeed undertake no responsibility for women's education and gives them no right to claim teaching of any kind, but in fact University teaching is freely open to them in all subjects, and many college lectures also. This, of course, is entirely due to the goodwill of the professors, readers, and lecturers. It is only by degrees that these opportunities have been opened. At first the colleges provided much of their own teaching, and built and equipped laboratories for science work. After a time the more advanced science students were admitted to the University laboratories, and finally the professors in all departments of science admitted women to all the courses provided for honors degree students. This is true, too, in other subjects. The women have, in fact, been treated very generously by the University teachers, who recognised that these women, like the men students, were there to follow their courses with the object of qualifying themselves for some later work, and they have given them their opportunities freely. In the course of time the presence of the women has been accepted as normal and natural, and though some members of the University still feel that it would be dangerous for a woman to sit on a board or take part in a discussion on the curriculum, even these would do all in their power to help women students on their way, and would regard it as impossible to refuse them access to the advantages of the University.

On the side of research there has been a great development in recent years in the work done by women in Cambridge, in science especially, and here they have received much help and encouragement, and not in science only. Successful and important work has been done in various departments of science, and its value has been fully recognised. Within the last ten years three Cambridge women have been chosen for the position of president of a scientific section of the British Association.

THE CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION

There has been a change, too, on another side of things, due mainly to the changed attitude towards women of public opinion and of the individuals composing the public. Forty years ago women who went to a university were few in number and were looked on as strange and abnormal persons, and it was supposed that no ordinary girl ever went to college. A parent to whom it was suggested to send his daughter to Cambridge replied that no woman went to college unless she wanted to be a governess or had been disappointed in love, and this was no doubt a view commonly held. In those days the lives and interests of the women students were carried on entirely inside their own colleges. There was indeed plenty of life and interest there, for it was sufficiently new and interesting for girls to find themselves with fifty or a hundred others from different surroundings and with different ideas and to find themselves free, too, as they had never been to arrange their daily lives for themselves. But now university women are as common as blackberries and are obviously quite ordinary persons; now, too, it is generally accepted that women may and can be interested in all the questions that are stirring, and it seems quite natural that the women students should share in the informal activities of the university and in all those interests which are not connected with university teaching and university organisation. Therefore for a number of years now women students in Cambridge, as elsewhere, have been members of many societies and associations in the University—religious, political, philanthropic and other,—and in Cambridge, as elsewhere they gain from these things in many ways, though the multiplicity of interests may have its drawbacks.

Certainly there has been much progress in forty years, and we recognise it fully and gratefully, but the one step forward which would make so great a difference is very long delayed.

The Casualty Element Of Travelers Cheques

Appropos of the fact that probably more than 20,000 banks sell some form of Travelers Cheques, a few figures recently given by H. K. Brooks, Vice President of the American Express Company, in an address at the annual convention of the National Association of Conventions Bureaus, under the supervision of the Merchants' Association of New York, are very illuminating.

"During the first ten months of this year," said Mr. Brooks, "the American Express Company had 1675 individual cases reported of cheques being lost or stolen. That representated 14002 individual travelers cheques. The face value of these cheques was $412,500. We afterward recovered about $101,000 of that amount which had apparently been mislaid or been found by honorable people and returned. The balance, $300,000, is still outstanding. We do not worry very much about these outsanding cheques because our experience shows that a large percentage of cheques lost or stolen never show up. The crooks are usually afraid to present them, for fear of being caught, and probably destroy them."

"These losses, however, to which I have referred, do not fall upon the purchaser of the cheques. Wherever a theft or a loss is proved, we refund the money and trust to luck that they will not afterward be paid. Sometimes they are paid but that is one of the risks of the business. Just how many forgers and crooks we have sent to prison during the last few years, I cannot say exactly, but I know that it is a great many, and there are many more of them who are now waiting trial. We never let up on them and I think they know it."

$300,000,000 USED

"The extent to which travelers cheques are used and purchased in this country may be of interest. I estimate that the total sales of travelers cheques by the fifteen institutions who issues them will amount to about $300,000,000 for 1922. From statistics we have compiled previously, I estimate that 20 percent or $60,000,000 of these cheques were used in foreign countries, 70 percent or $210,000,000 were used in the United States and Canada, 10 percent or $20,000,000 were never purchased for the purpose of travel at all, but were bought by people, strictly on the insurance basis, who preferred to carry them on their person instead of currency, knowing that if currency is lost or stolen it is rarely, if ever recovered, whereas, if a like fate befalls travelers cheques, their money is returned to them."

"The violent fluctuation in exchange and currency depreciation of so many foreign countries has caused the elimination on all travelers cheques of the exact foreign equivalents. To print now-a-days on the face of the cheque the old-time equivalent would produce absurd results. For instance, in Russia, a $50.00 travelers cheque formerly was good for 96 roubles and 15 copecks, the average rate at that time. At the market rate today you ought to receive 150,000,000 roubles. In August before the War a $50.00 travelers cheque would entitle the holder to 245 kronen and 10 heller. Today, you would receive 3,600,000 kronen. In Germany, instead of 208 marks and 30 pfennings you would walk away with 200,000 marks.

BIGGER AMOUNTS

To meet the objection sometimes raised that travelers cheques were rather bulky to carry where a considerable sum was required, as well as to limit the risk of cheques stolen being negotiated, our Company last season, introduced what we term as "travelers cheque exchange order of $500 denominations, which is negotiable only at the Company's own agencies in exchange for travelers cheques.

After a year's actual test, it has been found that the new travelers cheque exchange order is proving of great convenience and safety, because it is a simple matter to stop payment or take them up when illegally presented. To the purchaser, they are practically the same as travelers cheques, without travelers cheque bulk, in that they can always turn them in for current spending money in foreign countries. The wave of crime which has been rampant in the past few years, is, according to the latest statistics, greatly abating and as the lawlessness decreases, naturally the criminal will seek out easier and less dangerous pastimes than attempting the hazardous task of negotiating stolen or lost travel funds.

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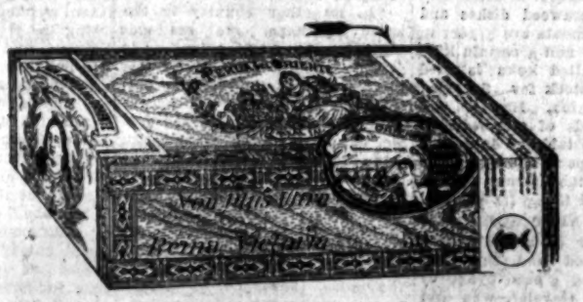

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Seaweed As A Food

Uses To Which The Japanese Put Marine Vegetables—Some Suggestions For The Occident

This article on seaweed and its uses in Japan is to form part of a chapter in a book soon to be published by Madame Ozaki, "Summer Days in Arcadian Japan."

The following account of the uses to which the Japanese put seaweed is written partly with the hope that the knowledge may prove fertile in suggestion to the West, where seaweed is all but entirely neglected and ignored. In these days everyone groans at the high cost of living it would surely be worth while to explore, examine and test a new and easily accessible field of cheap and wholesome products waiting to be found edible and delicious to an acquired taste. And what taste is not acquired? These marine vegetables would yield a rich return to any well organised endeavor to put them on the market, where surely they ought to be welcomed.

In the Japanese kitchen seaweed soups, seaweed dishes and seaweed condiments are a part of the daily food, and a certain kind of seaweed called koku is used to form the stock for flavoring soups. In China, Hawaii and Japan all kinds of seaweed find a place on the table as delectable delicacies. Japan indeed leads the world in the amount of seaweed produced along its shores.

BIRDS' NEST SOUP

I remember as a girl being much impressed and somewhat horrified during a sea voyage by the yarn of a traveler, who told us all on board that the Chinese ate birds' nests! With the vivid imagination of youth I pictured messes of dirty twigs, hair and feathers dished up in some indescribably peculiar fashion. Years and years passed by; then one day at a big luncheon party, where all the elite ladies of Tokio were present, before me was placed a recherche menu on which "Nightingale's Nest Soup" was the first course.

In a visionary flash my mind reverted to that astonishing tale on board ship and I know that the delicious "Nightingale's Nest" was none other than the horrid refection described with wilful and misleading exaggeration by my fellow passenger of many years ago. In reality the tantalisingly rare course (the privilege of partaking of it has only happened once during a lifetime) is a seaweed collected by the sea-swallow (Collocallia) in China to line her nest built at giddy heights upon the rocks. From this remote retreat it is extracted for epicures, and after being carefully washed and prepared it is transformed into a kind of crisp jelly for the table. According to the latest theory in Uchida's book on birds, it is not a seaweed which the bird gathers but its saliva which it produces and mixes withing fish to help in the building of its nest, and which hardens into the gelatinous substance so much sought after by Oriental gourmets.

FISHER FOLK AND SEAWEED

Along the Japanese coasts the fishermen and their families are constantly engaged in gathering seaweed. Next to fishing this is one of their chief occupations, especially after a storm when the shore is strewn with the kind called Kajime, (Ecklonia cava Kjellum) which is piled up in long rows, burned and the ashes collected in coarse straw bags to be carried away and converted into the indispensable medicine known as iodine of potassium.

It is not pleasant then to walk on the beach, for clouds of pungent smoke hang low and make the morning and evening promenade so disagreeable that the visitor is obliged to seek the surrounding hills on these occasions.

At different times when staying in Kamakura and Dzushi, I have frequently been aroused from the first sweet sleep of night by a crack, crack, cracking noise like the continued letting off of toy fireworks. Somewhat startled in the still midnight by these unwonted sounds I have risen in alarm to look out from my window only to discover that the disturbance was caused by the burning of these seaweed fires, tended all night by the industrious fishermen and their wives.

From an old poem in the Hyakunin-Isshiu collection we learn that the burning of seaweed on the shores of Japan has been the custom from very ancient times:

"On Watsuo's beach the
fishermen pile up
The drift of weeds and burn
it. My poor heart,
Wasting with unrequited
love, is like
Those idly smouldering fires."
—Lloyd's translation.

It is worthy of the fertile imagination of a poet to find in the burning of seaweed a simile for bidden love!

IN THE MANYOSHIU

Again there is mention of seaweed in the Manyoshiu, a much older anthology, 347-759, showing us that the life along these coasts is much the same as it was in days of yore.

"By the wide sea, wherein
the great whales dwell,
Pleasant it is to wander o'er
the shore,
And watch the seaweed ten-
drills undulate
In the green depths translu-
cent, to and fro."
—Clara Walsh's translation.

Of calm fine days I have frequently remarked a flotilla of boats lying quite still some distance from the shore and inquiries have elicited the information that they were out for the purpose of cutting "wakame" (one of the well-known edible seaweeds) from the rocks.

To show the various uses to which the Japanese put seaweed, I cannot do better than quote from an article called "The Seaweed Harvest," by Mr. Yoshioka, director of the Marine Product Experimental Labaratory which appeared in the Japan Magazine of April, 1910:

"In no other country in the world, perhaps, are seaweeds utilised to the same extent as in Japan. At all seasons of the year this product of the deep is harvested, and it forms not only a large item of the food of the people, but the material from which many articles of commerce are manufactured. The entire coast line of Japan abounds in marine plant life of every variety, more so possibly than the shores of most other countries, and along this whole coast line of some 1,-700 miles, thousands of people are constantly engaged in gathering in a harvest of fish and plant life, a crop that is more to be relied upon than the harvest of the fields.

MORE THAN 600 VARIETIES

"Of the more than six hundred varieties of Japanese seaweed there are few that have not some special use or value. The Mokudzu (Cladosipon decipiens sur Okam) and the Futomodzuku (Mesogloria crassa Suring) are usually sprinkled with vinegar and eaten with raw fish; while such varieties as Amanori (Phorphyra) Aonori (Entermorpha), and Matsumo (Chardoral abietna Rupe.) are dried and used as a relish. From the Tsunomata (Chondrus) and Funori (Giotpoitia) varieties, glue is manufactured, while the Tengusa species (Gelidium) is made into an excellent isinglass. Inferior qualities of Kombu (Laminaria) produce iodine, while the better qualities are used as food. The Hondadwara, (Sargassum) is a cheap and valuable fertilizer.

"This bountiful harvest of the sea has its influence on the life of the Japanese. Seaweeds such as the Honodawara are to be seen on ceremonial occasions; at the New Year it is used to ornament the round mirror cakes of rice-dough. The Kombu or Kobu, being a rebus for the words "rejoicing," (Yorokoku) is regarded as appropriate for weddings and other festive occasions. Not infrequently, however, does seaweed become the theme of the Japanese poet, though its most interesting aspect is the fact that it forms an annual asset to the nation of many million yen.

"Nature has greatly favored the country by making Amanori, the most valuable of Japanese seaweeds, also the most common. This variety is to be found everywhere along the coast of the Empire. In its raw state it is freely eaten, but its chief commercial value depends on handling it in a dried condition. The mode of securing the weed is as interesting as it is unique. The branches of trees are bunched together and made fast in bays and river mouths where the daily tides bring in their harvest of the deep and leave it clinging to the branches of the sea nurseries. Sometime after the Amanori has attached itself to its secure anchorage it attains a growth sufficient to warrant collecting, which is done chiefly in the month of November. As soon as the weed is brought in, it is washed in several waters, and after the sand and all extraneous matters are eliminated, the clean seaweed is placed on a chopping board where it gives way to the quick strokes of a deftly handled knife.

DRIED IN THE SUN

"The minced weed is thereafter put into a wooden receptacle where water is allowed to drip on it through a bamboo screen. The final process is drying in the sun, after which it is ready for the market, where it brings an annual return of nearly two million yen.

"The industry in dried nori has been carried on in Tokio for more than a hundred years, Asakusa being the great center for its production and sale. Though the sea has long receded from its ancient borders in that section of the city since the industry first began, the descendants still pursue the occupation of their forefathers encouraged by the ever increasing use of this commodity throughout the Empire.

"Kombu," the species devoted to occasions of congratulation is found chiefly along the northern coasts of Japan, and the best time for gathering it is the latter part of July. The seaweed gleaners scatter it over the dry sand of the beach where the sun soon deprives it of all moisture, after which it is cut into faggot-like lengths and sent to the dealers. Before being eaten it has to be steeped in water and flavored with soy."

Mr. Yoshioka then goes on to describe the process of making isinglass from the Tengusa seaweed which comes from the waters of the Pacific:

"The period for collecting it varies from March to September according to locality, as it grows on rocks below tide-water and can be got only by diving. This part of the operation is performed chiefly by women, who are really more expert at it than men. That gathered in the warm season has a greater percentage of gelatine. The weed is dried on the shore, packed in straw bags, and sold to the manufacturer of isinglas and glue.

FOR CANDY AND CEMENT

"When the finished article is produced it is called kanten and is peculiar to Japan, where it is used not only for food, but for the unrelated purpose of cement. The favorite sweetmeat Yokan is this isinglass mixed with sugar and various other flavorings such as bean-paste and certain fruits according to the various localities.

"The variety of seaweed known as Funori had found use in Japan from very ancient times for the manufacture of glue, and the demand for it has so increased of late that it is now imported in considerable quantities from Korea. Funori grows on the surface of the rocks and is gathered at low tide, being scraped off with ovster shells. Dried in the sun and sieved in finely slatted bamboo screens, it is either made immediately into glue or put through further refining process of repeated washings and sun dryings, the chief use of the more refined product being to add lustre to certain textiles."

Funori, I may add from experience, is also used in Japan by women to wash the hair, and mixed with wheat flour it makes an excellent shampoo, leaving the hair soft and glossy.

A later writer, Dr. H. Yendo, in "New Japan" declares that the entire revenue from the exports and products of seaweed amount to ten million yen a year, and he predicts that were the scientists of the country to perfect the methods of utilising the product in chemical industries, this income could be easily augmented.

CAME FROM CHINA

The use of seaweed for food and glues was introduced into Japan from China, but as has so often happened in other instances the apt and progressive pupil improved upon the tuition of the old-fashioned and conservative master.

The knowledge of Japanese fishermen concerning seaweed and its practical cultivation exceeds that of many noted scientists and the attention of European marine specialists has been drawn to this fact with the result that they have advised their fishermen to study the methods used by the Japanese in the production of seaweed, which has far greater value economically than hitherto understood by the Occident.

SEAWEED CULTIVATED

The demand in Japan is so great that not content with what the sea washes up the fishermen cultivative sloak, laver, laminaria and gloiopeltis in all parts of the islands. Great quantities of sloak is cultivated in the Tokio Bay, while laminaria, the material for iodine, is produced in the Hokkaido to the amount of two million yen yearly, half of which goes to China. Though the Hokkaido coast produces the iodine seaweed in such great abundance, the factories there use such primitive methods that one half to one third is wasted in the smoke. This crude iodine is then exported to America where it is subjected to a chemical process and is then imported into Japan again in a refined condition. If more thought were given by the Japanese to the improvement and development of this industry it would be possible to produce the finished article here.

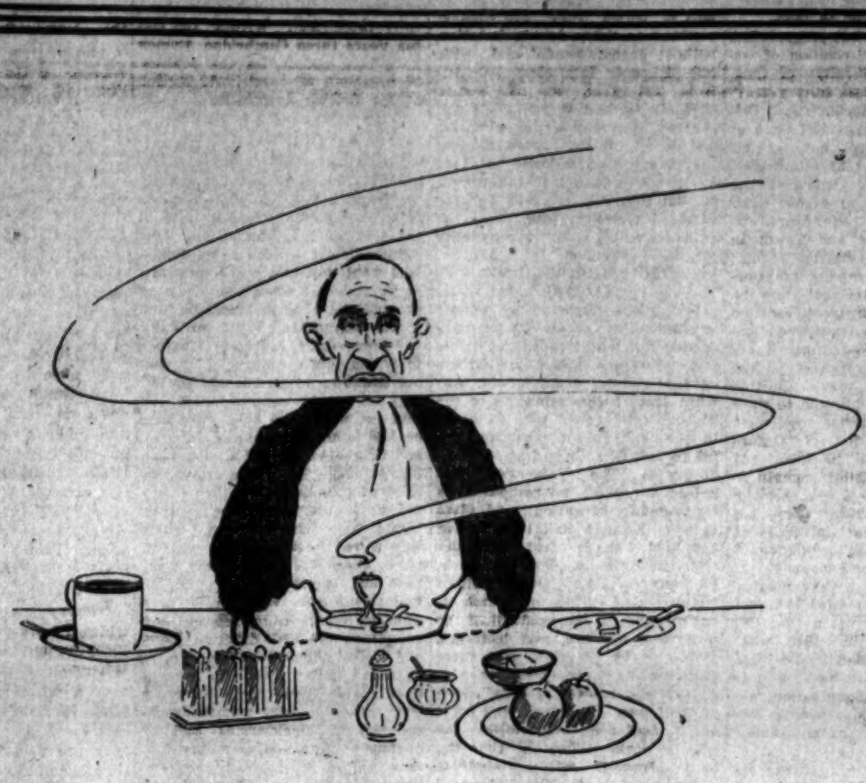
It is said that the chief reason why Japan is slow in the development of her seaweed industry is that generally the scientists and business men look to follow the systems and examples of foreign countries, and in this instance having no such models to go by they have lacked a progressive stimulus. Again the Salt Monopoly law is a great hindrance to manufacturers, as they are compelled of throw away valuable by-products containing salt, the private production of salt being prohibited.

In the Occident seaweed is found on the western coasts of Canada and Alaska but in other parts of the world it is comparatively rare. The people of Iceland, Norway and Scotland are said to use it as food in a very limited way, and in Ireland cooked sloak is eaten with steaks.

AN ANECDOTE IT NICHIREN

And now let me end up these dry facts on seaweed by a touching anecdote of that great and popular saint and reformer Nichiren, who was born of fisher-parents on the southeastern coast of Japan. One time when he was in exile suffering untold hardships and self-imposed austerities, a nun sent him a bag of seaweed, the sight of which called up memories of his native shore and of his boyhood, making him homesick. In a letter of acknowledgement to the kind donor he writes on his birthday, the 16th of the second month in 1274:

"When I had nearly forgotten my native place, these seaweeds you kindly sent me awakened in me yearning memories of the familiar scenes of my boyhood. The weeds are like those I used to see in the waters of my native province, the same in color, form, taste and smell. May it be that they have been sent by my dear parents? I cannot help thinking so foolish as it may seem."
"Nichiren, the Buddhist Prophet," by Prof. Anesaki, p. 121.



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A Visit To The Ancestral Home Of China's Greatest Statesman

Written for The China Press
BY ELLIOTT I. OSGOOD
Chuchow, Anhwei.

Of all the great names in Chinese history not one is so well known through Western countries as that of Li Hung-chang. Born in 1823 in the Hofei District of Anhwei, he inherited the privilege of becoming a scholar and so well seized the opportunity that at twenty-six years of age he was admitted to the Hanlin College. Four years later, when the Taiping rebellion threatened the destruction of his own district, he turned from his literary pursuits, organised a regiment of local men, and so harassed the rebels on their march toward Peking and their later retreat toward Nanking that he attracted the attention of the decadent Peking Government more thoroughly than he had when he gained his literary degree. They made him Taotai of Fukien Province. When Shanghai was threatened by the rebels he enlisted the co-operation of the foreigners there. This brought him the Governorship of Kiangsu. With the aid of General Gordon he defeated the rebels and drove them out of their last strongholds.

For the forty years following he was the outstanding figure in Chinese politics, especially in the country's relations with foreign governments. He was often degraded by his government for some real or fancied failure. Failure only made him tackle the task with greater energy and he would not only win back his lost honors but win greater honors. He was seventy-eight years of age when his government made the last call upon his energies. He took up the thankless task of straightening out the tangles arising from the Boxer outbust. Two months after the signing of these peace papers Li Hung-chang finished his distinguished career.

BURIED IN ANHWEI

It may be remembered that the Empress Dowager, after Li Hung-chang's death, rewarded his services to the Government with the unprecedented honor of having a shrine erected to his memory in Peking. His body was, however, brought back to his home district in Anhwei. The grave is about seven miles east of the city of Luchowfu and about a mile from the river which runs from that city to the Chao Lake. Ten acres of ground were converted into a park and planted with flowering bushes and trees for which China is famous. In the spring time the place is a gorgeous mass of flowering peaches and plums, of magnolias and overgreens. The ancestral hall located at the entrance of this park is kept in excellent shape. In front of the buildings are four upright stone tablets resting on the backs of as many stone turtles. There is nothing remarkable about the grave itself, except it is a bit larger than any in the surrounding country. The caretakers say that Li's first wife is buried in the same mound with his body.

Hofei District is situated in the center of Anhwei Province, just north of the large but shallow body of water known as the Chao Lake. This district is one of the richest agricultural plains in Central China. Li Hung-chang made it also famous as a producer of political leaders. It is the ancestral district of many of the party known as Anfuites. Tuan Chi-rui, Tuan Chi-kwei and Kong Sing-chang are perhaps the best known names of these.

ANCESTRAL HALLS

At Chong Miao, a huge temple situated on a promontory near the middle of the north shore of the Chao Lake, is one of Li's many ancestral halls. In it are numberless tablets inscribed with the names of those prominent officers who followed this great political leader in his many military campaigns. Li Hung-chang invested much of his governmentally gained wealth in buying up farms through this Hofei district. The surrounding country is dotted with his many ancestral halls, his country hostels and family graveyards.

During these stormy days of reconstruction in Chinese government the Anfuites have found it healthier to not pay many visits to Luchowfu. No prominent members of the Li family reside in the district. Ancestral halls and farms are left in the care of agents. The city of Luchowfu is one of the least progressive in this part of China as most of the property owners of any standing live in port cities and their agents prefer to spend most of their time in feasting, gambling or smoking opium. At any rate they are not in position to take any leadership in modernising the city. They also have their difficulties with the present military leaders who show little respect for ancestral halls. Li Hung-chang built one such in the city itself. The family have for some years rented the residential portion of this to a local practitioner of western medicine but even this has not stopped the military from using the main buildings for a barracks.

THE CHONG MIAO

To reach this district of Hofei one takes a Yangtse River steamer to Wuhu and from there embarks on a small launch or the flat towboat it drags up the river and across the Chao Lake. It is sixty miles up the river to Chaohsien, the first day's run; and another sixty miles across the Lake and up a smaller river to Luchowfu itself. It is only during certain parts of the spring and autumn that the launch makes the entire journey. Even in the summer the water often is so high that the farmers object to the launches' trailing waves which pound down their high dikes. When one is obliged to take a sailboat across the Chao Lake he can be certain of one thing, and that is, he will not likely arrive at the time he would like to have arrived. We recently spent five days between Chaohsien and Luchowfu. The wind was contrary and there was nothing to do but wait until it shifted to the right quarter. We spent the day at Chong Miao watching the comat Chong Miao watching the coming and going of pilgrim worshippers.

The great temple at Chong Miao was built and enlarged by Li Hung-chang in 1894 when he was past seventy. It is one of the chief monuments to his memory. It is built on a sandstone promontory which in high water juts into the lake. Limestone arches reinforce the foundations where the waves have eaten away the red sandstone. The main building is three stories high and can be seen from almost any part of the great lake. Boatmen and farmers alike look upon the temple's Goddess of Mercy as their guardian angel. In the first months of each year they come as pilgrims in large bands to worship there. The boatmen tie up at night and make their early morning offerings. Two model boats with their entire outfits and wooden sailers adorn the front hall of the temple. Li Hung-chang left his own mark on the temple in scrolls and tablets which he wrote and hung over the altars. Some of his ancestral halls are already showing decay but the revenues of this temple will for many years keep it in repair and as a monument to his memory.

Woman Novelist Of Rural England

Pressed by bulky parcels of manuscript against the glazed front of a cupboard in my room are a number of newspaper cuttings—portraits of friends. From among them, Sheila Kaye-Smith looks down at me as I work, a woman with a child's pouting mouth and the eyes of someone old and wise. At the moment she is denying me a sight of her book of poems because, as she says, it is just a limited edition of 250 copies, duly numbered and autographed, writes C. A. Dawson Scott in the Daily Mail. The type is to be dispersed, so that the book will not be published at all in the ordinary sense—merely issued to the subscribers. "Besides," says she—and here is the little prick—"they belong to a side of me you have not seen." After that, of course, I feel that, even if I have to become a subscriber, I must get a glimpse of those Saints in Sussex. I want to know—yes, I really must know—whether my novelist is also a poet.

"The Last of the House of Alard" is her new novel, and I am wondering whether it can possibly interest me more than did "Joanna Godden" or as much as "Little England," that tender and beautiful story of humble folk.

When you say that Miss Kaye-Smith lives on a hill above the sea, you give an impression of bleakness which is so different from the truth as to be almost ludicrous.

From the side of her home, the hill, rocky, tree-clad, goes up and up, sheltering the house from the north and east winds. About it are more trees and a protecting garden wall, below which latter, a sweetness in that smooth and tidy place, dark-faced wallflowers are now in bloom. Far down the slope, a grey glitter, is the English Channel.

When the little two-seater, which her books have given her, comes to the door, Miss Kaye-Smith does not take the obvious run down-hill and along the front, but goes inland, exploring new reaches of the countryside.

The land, not the water, appeals to her. I used to think this was because she lived by so dull a sea; but when she came to Cornwall, the peacock and emerald shadows of the Atlantic did not prove more attractive. What we talked about was not the beauty of those lonely shores, but soils and farming possibilities . . . the harvest of the land, not of the deep.

Her talk, indeed, is very like her books, those fine large books with their outdoor atmosphere, their clearly seen psychology, their preoccupation with sublimated, rather than functional, emotion, and their lack of form.

More than one of them makes me think of "Tono-Bungay," a story which lives because between its covers are real and vital people; but lives only because of that, and always in spite of the fact that it broke in the middle, letting the interest of the reader down to such an extent that he had to pause for breath and then begin again.

Miss Kaye-Smith handicaps herself in the same way. The climax of several of her books comes in the middle instead of at the end. Because of the human quality of her books, however, we go on reading and eventually give them a place on our shelves among the best literature of the day.

What causes her to lean on the less interesting side of her stories, and show a certain indifference to the other, is, I fancy, the fact that there are two Sheila Kaye-Smiths—the artist and the conscious writer whose opinions, though not expressed, yet limit a really great talent.

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Investments		Nom. Value Various Currencies	Cost Dollars
Shanghai Municipal Council	Debentures	Tls. 484,700.00	569,341.28
Shanghai French Municipal Council	Debentures	„ 751,100.00	888,963.50
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	Debentures	„ 45,100.00	49,621.88
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	„ 500,000.00	643,557.88
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	Debentures	„ 54,700.00	69,656.45
Shanghai Club	Debentures	„ 20,300.00	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	Debentures	„ 67,400.00	78,503.22
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Debentures	„ 80,300.00	90,466.58
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	„ 6,300.00	7,796.59
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	Debentures	„ 5,400.00	7,499.99
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	„ 11,000.00	13,106.50
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	H. Tls. 43,100.00	62,172.24
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	Tls. 6,300.00	8,242.21
Cercle Sportif Francais	Debentures	„ 9,250.00	12,139.09
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	$ 4,600.00	4,430.00
French Municipal Council (Hankow)	Debentures	H. Tls. 50,000.00	71,527.78
British Municipal Council (Hankow)	Debentures	H. Tls. 50,000.00	70,301.39
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	HK. $ 10,000.00	10,000.00
British Municipal Council (Tientsin)	Debentures	T'sin Tls. 15,000,00	21,160.91
Mortgages		Tls. 1,036,776.23	1,453,244.01
Mortgages		$ 307,480.71	307,480.71
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds	...	$ 959,468.79	959,468.79
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An Appreciation Of James Whitcomb Riley By His Famous Fellow Hoosier, George Ade

The following appreciation of Riley was delivered by Mr. Ade at the special convocation in his memory at Purdue University.

We are here today to talk about James Whitcomb Riley. Let us begin by considering something apparently unrelated to the subject about to be attacked, viz.: the center table of the good old days. Probably you young people do not remember it. In later years it has been crowded out by a mechanical contrivance which generates dance music. Undoubtedly Dr. Coulter remembers the center table of long ago, and possibly a youngster of the age of Dr. Elliott saw a few specimens of it before it sank heavily into oblivion.

The center table of the seventies stood in the dim front room and it seemed to harmonize with an apartment which was half sanctuary and half speculcher.

The center table was concurrent with body Brussels carpet, hair cloth furniture, what-nots, sea-shells, melodeons, cardboard mottoes, wax flowers and a firm belief in infant damnation. Of all these items the last one named is the only one surviving.

The center table was graven walnut below and cold marble above, and it was laden with books. They were large books encrusted with gilt—bought by the pound. No one read these books. They were not bought to be read. They were subscription volumes, purchased because the agent was trying to work his way through DePauw University, then known as Asbury College.

James Whitcomb Riley was honored by universities and learned societies because he was a true poet. He deserves lasting fame because he was also a magician and a revolutionist. He changed the unchangeable. He turned sunlight into the sarcophagus. In other words, he banished the subscription books from the center table. He made every front room in Indiana a living apartment.

Ninety-eight percent of the people of this State can read and write. One hundred percent can quote from Riley.

Go into the most secluded and remote and detached township. Go even to Brown County and clear off from the main pike into the lonesomest by-way. Seek out some frightened child of nature who lives in a cabin and never rode in a Ford and say to him, "When the frost is on the punkin," he will at once respond, "And the fodder's in the shock."

Indiana has been helped to State consciousness because Riley revealed the Hoosiers to themselves. He built a fire which has never ceased to sprad. Without meaning to cause trouble, he broadcasted the literary germ. In this State many well-meaning people who cannot write verse do so. This State is full of undiscovered Rileys—inglorious but not necessarily mute.

Parts of Indiana show a network of trunk lines. A great many visitors pass through the State—as rapidly as possible. They look out of the car windows and see the Hoosier on the depot platform, necktieless and slightly hatched at the knees. Applying the latest cabaret standards and utilising the expert knowledge they have garnered from Sunday supplements and moving pictures, they classify our friend and neighbor as a simpleton, or, to be more modern, a yap.

The Hoosier should not be hastily judged by people who regard wardrobe and dance steps as the essentials of a higher civilization. They should not condemn a man merely because he shaves his neck, and it is well to remember that many a true heart beats beneath galluses.

James Whitcomb Riley understood the everyday Hoosier better than the Hoosier understood himself. When he got ready to immortalise our near kin, he had a wealth of material spread out in front of him. We will not be accused of boasting if we insist that Indiana is different. Indiana does not borrow atmosphere from its neighbors. It is not out west, or way down east, or up north, or south in Dixie. It is the nucleus.

A Hoosier refuses to be classified by those who lack information. He knows that his State is an oasis, surrounded by sections. Our people are clotted around the exact center of population. Boston is not the hub. It is a repaired section of the pneumatic rim.

Indiana is a little over one hundred years old. She has arrived at the sweet sixteen of Statehood—graduated from the ailments of childhood, budding into sweet maturity and not yet addicted to expensive habits.

We have grown some ivy, but we have not yet taken on moss.

Indiana has cemeteries and family trees, but it does not subsist on them. Our celebrities are not all in the past tense.

If the Hoosier is proud of his State, it is because the man we honor today and some more of his kind have lived down and fought down certain misconceptions. Even in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the fact that Indiana produces more gray matter than hoop-poles is beginning to percolate.

For a long time the Hoosier was on the defensive. Now he is on a pedestal.

Forty or fifty years ago the native son who went traveling owned up to an indefinite residence somewhere between Chicago and Louisville. Today the Hoosier abroad claims Indiana fervently, hoping to be mistaken for an author.

The Indiana man respects his State because it has grown to importance and wealth without acquiring a double chin or wearing the handkerchief up the sleeve.

Sniffy millionaires and aloof patricians do not cause many trembles in the State of Indiana.

The number of liveried servants residing within the boundaries is incredibly small and does not include one person born on the banks of the Wabash.

We have a full quota of Smart Alecks, but not one serf.

Because Indana is not overbalanced by city population and is not cowed by arrogant wealth and has a lingering regard for the cadences of the minstrel and spellbinder, an old-fashioned admiration for the dignified professions and a local pride in all styles of literary output, the Hoosier has achieved his peculiar distinction as a mixed type—a puzzling combination of shy provincial, unfettered Democrat and Fourth of July orator. He is a student by choice, a poet by sneaking inclination and a story teller by reason of his nativity.

The Hoosier may wear the wrong kind of hat, but he is alert on men and affairs and living doctrines.

For fifty years after the Civil War the State was a crucible of politics. It was a buffer between crowding factions. Just as the Hoosier emerged from the cradle he was handed a set of convictions and told that he must defend them, verbally and otherwise. So he went into training. Even if he didn't turn out to be a Congressman or a contributor to the magazines, he developed into a belligerent with a slant toward the intellectual.

James Whitcomb Riley grew up among Hoosiers who were thinking and talking and fighting about the issues which were of real concern to the Republic. They were kind neighbors, but bloodthirsty partisans, Riley sat on the fence and studied them and was vastly amused in a sympathetic way by the endless performance.

Even to this day the voters of Indiana are unanimous on nothing whatsoever except Riley. His books are in every home.

The dull have begun to dream and the dumb are singing since Riley came among us.

Some one called him the "typcal" Hoosier, but he was not the type. If all Hoosiers had been like Riley, then Indiana would have been Mount Olympus, rolled out flat. He was the triple extract, the quintessence of all the savoring qualities that we endorse in our native sons. He was, as you might say, the ottar of Hoosierdom.

We are beginning to see him in perspective, and now we know that he is safely assured a niche in the Hall of Fame. That he was a real singer of beautiful songs, a literary craftsman, an imaginative artist—even the most frost-bitten critic is ready to concede. It is acknowledged that he was a genuine poet, even if people understand what he wrote.

Probably if we looked hard enough in some dim and musty recess of an eastern library, we could find a blinking bibliophile who refuses to accept Riley as one of the elect in the world of letters because he was different from Browning. Whereupon I cite you millions of intelligent Americans who refuse to accept Browning because he was different from Riley.

His studies in dialect, his lilting and melodious rhymes which he wrote just for the joy of writing, and his unfailing mastery when he dealt with the graver sentiments—all these have been praised both by expert and layman.

We need not ask people to remember him, because there will be more memorial services in his honor fifty years from now than there have been this year.

I want to tell you something about Riley, the man—the most amazing, the most lovable, the most altogether different person that ever rambled under the soft maples of Indianapolis. In the first place, be assured that in whatever he said and did and in all of his strange non-conformities, he never posed and he was without affectation. He was simply cast in a special mold.

Because he was a village sign painter in his youth and then a roving troubadour and also because he was "Jim" to thousands of men who never saw him, there seems to be a persistent delusion that he was a sort of rough diamond with a preference for that indefinite region known as Bohemia. On the contrary, he was probably the most scrupulous, the most fastidious, the most exact in his personal preference for correct apparel and correct demeanor of any literary celebrity we have known. As a writer he never went slumming. He never wrote anything which had to be circulated privately, and if any one tells you that he ever wrote anything which needed expurgating, you are hereby commissioned to nail the statement as a falsehood.

Riley was too genuine to ever think of dressing for the part of author. The neglected forelock, the Byronic collar and the flowing cravat were never recognised by him as trademarks of genius. He was so well groomed and serene and well poised that one who didn't know him to be a poet might have guessed him to be a prosperous stock broker of Knickerbocker ancestry. His democracy was simple and unadorned, and yet no grand duke, by the mere exercise of quiet dignity, could more effectually squelch the obstreperous shoulder slapper who abounds more or less in all parts of the corn belt.

Riley shrank from idle and promiscuous friendships. He selected for his confidences those who met him fairly and acknowledged the brotherhood without protesting the same. He did not fancy being exploited and those who sought him out in order to exhibit him were never his favorites.

He made his own ratings and never consulted the social register. He loved to sit into the night talking with Benjamin Harrison. Also he was given to long and intimate confabulations with a negro barber, whom he patronised for many years and who always showed a devouring interest in the stories brought to him by Riley.

These stories concerned a certain Frank who lived at Fortville, Indiana—also his wife Minnie, a most courageous and resourceful Amazon. Frank and Minnie were of the adventurous sort, taking many railway journeys, adopting unusual trades and professions, going on perilous expeditions and running into all sorts of romantic experiences. Of course they had no existence, except in the bubbling imagination of Riley, but he continued the fascinating serial, with the two as central characters, year after year. An author's best reward is one good listener and Riley gave priceless reams of manuscript to the spellbound colored brother. Just three days before he died, Riley sat in the harber chair and told how Frank had gone to the Mexican border with one of the Indiana regiments and was in charge of the cook tent and was giving battle to tarantulas and centipedes and bandits. Think of a man sixty-seven years old delightfully weaving these make-believe yarns just for the satisfaction of pleasing one humble listener.

In mentioning Riley's age I am reminded that for many years before he died no one except a few intimate relatives knew his real age. He was just a little older than he wanted to be, so he concealed the date of his birth. The biographers compiling Who's Who made a guess that he was born in 1853. After Riley died his relatives opened the long sealed family Bible and let it be known that he was really born in 1849.

The heritage of Riley's books is one that youth can enjoy with us, but you cannot estimate the charm and the prodigal gifts of the man unless you heard him recite the things he had written. He was the best platform entertainer of his time, always idolised by the public, encored and applauded, and yet he dreaded these public appearances and always suspected that he was about to fail and disappoint his audience. Once I heard him say: "Every morning when I wake up the first thought that comes to me is, 'This is the day they get on to me.'"

He was the best story teller I ever heard because his character impersonations were vivid and accurate and convincing beyond all belief. Sir Henry Irving was right when he said that Riley would have been one of the few truly great character actors of the English speaking stage.

Take his well-known verses, "Good-bye, Jim, take keer of yourself." I have heard them recited by Sol Smith Russell, Maurice Barrymore, David Warfield and other stars of the theater. They put into their renditions the skill of the trained reader, every trick of the actor's trade, and each gave to the reading the strength and warmth of a genuine personality, but after you heard Riley recite these wonderful verses which revealed the genuine Hoosier, saturated with sentiment but ashamed to be sentimental—and you felt the lump coming into your throat and your eyes began to fill, you knew that our friend had gifts and graces which I really believe were not given to any other man of his generation.

In the few minutes which I am taking I wish to avoid telling you that which you already about Riley—that he was gentle and just, a hater of shams, a hale companion of boys and girls, loyal, sincere, quaint, the inspired songster who taught us to love our "ericks" and woodlands—these things you know.

Perhaps you do not know that he kept himself in the poet's mood by excluding from his life's program most of the activities which we regard as important. The world of politics and propaganda, golf, baseball, bridge whist, collecting bills, selling goods, rushing to the bank, putting ads in the paper, calling committees together—it was a region into which he never ventured and he smiled and wondered to see his friends so busy with things which did not matter in the least. He kept so far away from the dust and noise that he could see both town and country in fair perspective and hear the music of the birds and come to know that a drifting cloud is more entitled to study than a drifting political party.

We move in crowds; we jump our fences after the manner of sheep; we regulate every detail of life by the examples of those living across the street; we deserve to be tied up in bunches, the same as radishes. It seems to me that Riley, more than any other man I ever knew, disregarded the verdict of the crowd, and stale customs, and orthodox traditions. He did not go to ball games because it seemed such a waste of time to watch men striking at a ball and running from one base to another. Years after the telephone came into general use he declined to sacrifice his peace of mind by talking into a wooden box fastened against the wall.

Many of his colleagues who are now gone and forgotten regarded him as a simple and primitive and childish soul, but perhaps his X-ray vision showed him more of the truth than we have discovered. He saw many people running about in great stress and not arriving anywhere. He saw his friends wearing out their lives to gain certain assets which he knew to be liabilities. He brushed aside all cheap conventions and let the majority go ahead and rule itself, so long as it did not try to rule him. Thus keeping himself aloof from the lockstep and the treadmill and the dull routine to which most of us condemn ourselves, he found time to watch his fellow mortals and to balance their virtues against their faults and to dream dreams and weave them into musical rhymes.

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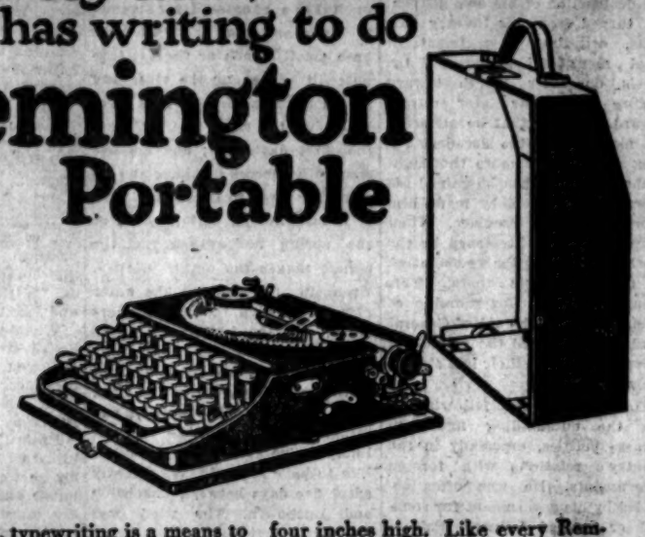

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Settling The Corset Problem Of America

BY WILL ROGERS

Since I wrote you all last week there has been an awful lot of fashion Shows and all their By Products held here in New York. All the cut of Town buyers from all over have been here. So, on behalf of New York city, I had to help welcome them at their various Banquets. There was the retail Milliners' big fashion show at the Astor Ball Room, where they showed 500 Hats and me. Some of the hats were just as funny looking as I was.

Well, I settled the Hat and Dress business to the satisfaction of everybody but the Milliners. So the next night at the Commodore Hotel, I mingled with those Princes of Brigands, the Leather and Shoe Men, and in a later Article I want to tell all you people just how they operate. For we never paid more for our Shoes and were nearer barefooted than we are today, so don't think that I am bought off this week by those Pasteboard Highbinders; it's only that I want to talk to the Ladies today.

TALKS TO CORSET MAKERS

During this reign of Indigestion I was called on to speak at a big Banquet at the Waldorf to the Corset Manufacturers. Now that only shows you what a degrading thing this after Dinner speaking is. I want to get out of it in a few weeks and back to the Movies.

I was, at that, mightly glad to appear at a dinner given by an essential Industry. Just imagine, if you can, if the flesh of this Country were allowed to wander around promiscuously! Why, there ain't no telling where it would wind up. There has got to be a gathering or a get-together place for everything in this world, so, when our human bodies get beyond our control, why we have to call on some mechanical force to help assemble them and bring back what might be called the semblance of a human frame.

These Corset Builders, while they might not do a whole lot to help civilisation, are a tremendous aid to the Eyesight. They have got what you would call a Herculean task as they really have to improve on nature. The same problem confronts them that does the people that run the subway in New York City. They both have to get so many pounds of human flesh into a given radius. The subway does it by having strong men to push and shove until they can just close the door with only the last man's foot out. But the Corset Carpenters arrive at the same thing by a series of strings.

They have what is known as the Back Lace. This is known as a One Man Corset.

Now the Front Lace can be operated without a confederate. By Judiciously holding your breath and with a conservative intake on the Diaphragm you arrange yourself inside this. Then you tie the strings to the door knob and slowly back away. When your speedometer says you have arrived at exactly 36, why, haul in your lines and tie off.

Of course, the fear of every fleshy Lady is the broken Corset String. I sat next to a catastrophe of this nature once. We didn't know it at first, the deluge seemed so graduar, till finally the Gentleman on the opposite side of her and myself were gradually pushed off our Chairs. To show you what a wonderful thing this Corseting is, that Lady had come to the Dinner before the broken string episode in a small Roadster. She was delivered home in a Bus.

LOSE WOMEN, GAIN MEN

Now, of course, not as many women wear corsets as used to, but what they have lost in women they have made up with men. When corsets were a dollar a pair they used to be as alike as two Fords. A clerk just looked you over and decided on your circumstance and wheel base and handed you out one. They come in long boxes and you were in doubt at first if it was a Corset or a Casket.

Nowadays with the Wraparound and the Diaphragm-Control, and all those things a Corset Manufacturer uses more rubber than a Tire Co.

Imagine me being asked to talk at a Corset Dinner, anyway; Me, who has been six years with Zeigfeld Follies and not a Corset in the Show.

Men have gone down in History for shaping the destinies of Nations, but I tell you this set of Corset Architects shape the Destinies of Women and that is a lot more important than some of the shaping that has been done on a lot of Nations that I can name off hand. Another thing makes me so strong for them, if it wasn't for the Corset Ads in Magazines men would never look at a Magazine.

Now, to jump from Corsets to the U.S. Senate is quite a leap, for, since Ham Lewis left, there has not been a corset seated there, with the doubtful exception of Mr. Lodge. You see we jump directly from a necessity to a luxury.

THEY TALK FOR 20 HOURS

The reason I want to touch on the Senate today is that as I am writing this, they are having what is called a Filibuster. The name is just as silly as the thing itself. It means that a Man can get up and talk for 15 or 20 hours at a time, then be relieved by another, just to keep some bill from coming to a vote, no matter about the merit of this particular bill, whether it's good or bad.

The whole foundation of our Government is based on the majority rule, so they have done their duty when they merely vote against it or for it, which ever they like. There is no other Body of Lawmakers in the World that have a thing like that. Why, if a distinguished foreigner was to be taken around to see our Institutions and was taken into the Senate and not told what institution is or was, and heard a man ramble on, talking that had been going for 10 or 12 hours, he would probably say, "You have lovely quarters here for your insane, but have you no Warden to look after their health to see that they don't talk themselves death?"

Why, if an inmate did that in an asylum they would put him in solitary confinement. And, mind you, if any demented person spoke that long there would be something in his speech you would remember, for he, at least, had to be smart or he would never have gone crazy. These just mumble away on any subject.

THEY'D MURDER AN ACTOR

Imagine a ball player standing at bat and not letting the other side play to keep from having the game called against him? Why, they would murder him; or an actor, the first one on in a show, talking all night to keep the rest from going on. You know how long he would last. It's against all the laws of American sportsmanship, never mind the Parliamentary part of it.

One Senator threatened to read the Bible into the record as part of his speech. And I guess he would have done it if somebody in the capitol had had a Bible. Now that would have been a good thing, for it would have given a lot of them a chance to hear what it says. But, of course, that was even too sensible to go through.

Instead they just did their own act for ten or twelve hours each, which they thought would be better than anything they could find in the Bible. To imagine how horrible this thing is did you ever attend a dinner and hear a Senator speak for fifty minutes or an hour? If you have you remember what that did to you. Well, just imagine the same thing, only twelve times worse.

Queer People In The Ruhr

The interest of the Ruhr is by means confined to coal trains, reparations and machine guns. Even more interesting are the queer "birds" who blow in writes Norman Venner in The London Daily News.

There is, for example, a hotel proprietor who has a delightful story to tell of his war experiences in Palestine. He was escaping from the British and was in constant danger of being overtaken. "I got a mule," he said, "and day after day I rode through the desert on the beastly thing. The British were behind me, on the left flank, on the right flank, and even in the air above me; but I rode on through Damascus, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and so on, and finally got away." Then he added, in a wistful tone, "I was stouter in those days!"

* * *

Another delightful personality I discovered one day soon after the occupation began was a Finn. At a time when the French had arrived to close down the Ruhr as a business center, this optimist was travelling in order to sell to the Ruhr business men a large consignment of office furniture.

* * *

I had asked to see the director of a local foundry, and when he came he could say nothing to me as he explained he was a Czecho-Slovak, and as such must preserve a strict neutrality. But he would arrange an interview with another director, who would see me the following day. At the time appointed I walked into a very friendly-looking office, and began with my best "Guten Tag," when I was surprised to hear a delicious Yorkshire accent. The director was no more German than I am. He was a pure Yorkshireman, and he gave me a jolly good cigar. He had been there since before the war.

* * *

But the best of all was the American lady. She arrived in the hotel one day, with various recommendations and a fixed determination to see the Ruhr in order to be able to lecture about it afterwards. She had read of the storm clouds at Essen and wanted to see them. She also wanted to have her photograph taken (1) in Krupps' works; (2) alongside a French machine-gun. I happened to be going to Essen that day and found myself escorting her. Though we interviewed one of the directors of the Krupps works, she was not allowed to go into the shops.

"I am just dying for a souvenir," she told me. "Do you think they would give me a little gun?" Of course, this may have been a sample of American humor, but the fact remains that she did ask the director for a wheel or a screw or a bolt, since they had given up making guns. When that was said to be impossible, she asked for a pencil with the name of Krupp on it, and failing that, some photographs of the works signed by the director himself. He was a patient man, but she beat him in the end.

Two other details about her remain in the memory. In her trunk she carries about a pair of mummies' eyes which are said to date back to before the time of Tutankhamen, and when I last saw her a friend was suggesting that she should illustrate her forthcoming lecture by a dance which should express the emotion aroused by the sight of the Essen blast furnaces at night! She has left again now, and is probably puzzling over the remark passed by an Englishman whom she met here. She said to him: "How many well-known people do you think I ought to meet before I start writing a book of reminiscences?"

"One," he answered.

"And" that one is. . ."

"Yourself."

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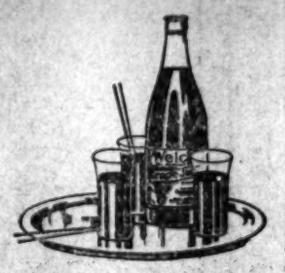

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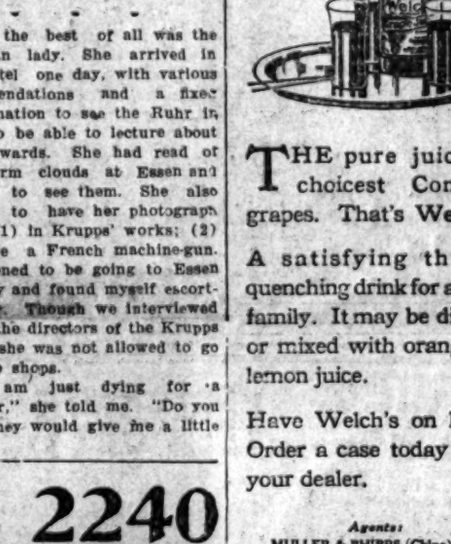

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Daily Round In A Pharaoh's Life Shows Egypt's Kings Had Busy Job

Father-in-Law Of Tut-ankh-Amen Was Married At 11, Changed Nation's Art At 15, And Laid Out A New City At 17--- Called "First Individual In History"

Discoveries in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings have aroused interest in the daily life of the Pharaoh of 3,000 years ago—the daily life, which not has baffled eminent scholars of antiquity but intrigued the mind and imagination of the layman.

Adding the most recent discoveries to those already made, how much of his daily life can be pieced together? What ceremonials did Tut-ankh-Amen attend in those chariots taken so carefully from their rock-guarded beds; what hours did he spend upon that couch supported by its lions of gilt; when did he pray before the gilded shrine?

In spite of the research of archaeologists, there is still considerable mystery surrounding the every-day life of a Pharaoh—what he ate and what he wore: when and how he went hunting and when and how he made his wine. Did he ever speak to "common folks" or only float on a velvet upholstered barge amid slowly waving peacock fans?

These and other questions are being asked by the energetic twentieth century, a century that holds small tolerance for the loafer. But some historians have proved that the old King of Egypt was not a loafer. The records of one Pharaoh, at least, would indicate that loafing did not enter into the scheme of life in those days. For it was this man, the father-in-law of Tut-ankh-Amen known as Khu-n-aten (or as the name appears on the title page of a book about him—Akh-n-aton), who was married at the age of 11 years and started in to change the art of his country at 15 (and art changing was a serious business in those days, mixed up with gods and religion). At 17 this Pharaoh laid out a new city for himself and family 160 miles from Cairo, and when only 19 took his wife and three daughters from the family palace in Thebes to the city that he had built. No loafing for Pharaoh Khu-n-aten, according to this schedule. And in the city he had built Khu-n-aten continued to worship the new god Aten, whom he found more to his liking than the god of his fathers—Amon, or Amen.

Along with devotion to the arts, this King each day had to confer with his Vizir (Prime Minister) about the affairs of the nation. His steward and his architect, according to the records, were important men who stood close to their sovereign and visited him often—the steward to talk of granaries and slaughter houses, the architect to show plans for new palaces and temples. Then, being a man devoted to his family, he no doubt spent some hours with them upon a shady balcony or sailing in his yacht along the River Nile. This Pharaoh still found time to talk with the "common man" in his kingdom, as evidenced in translations of conversations of the day.

THE FIRST INDIVIDUAL

Professor J. H. Breasted, one of the best-known archaeologists at present in Egypt, has spoken of Khu-n-aten as "the first individual in human history," and Petrie, another historian of considerable reputation, has said:

"How much Akh-n-aton (Khu-n-aten) understood we cannot say, but he had certainly bounded forward in his views and symbolism to a position which we cannot logically improve upon at the present time."

While the world now waits each day for new light on the life of this old Pharaoh's son-in-law, Tut-ankh-Amen, who married the third daughter of Khu-n-aten, it is with any assurance that after all he will be found to have been of royal birth.

Historians agree that Khu-n-aten, Pharaoh of Egypt for seventeen years (B. C. 1375-1358), stands out more clearly than any other Pharaoh. He lived his life in public, as it were, and was the only King of Egypt who designed to have himself painted with his wife. Old frescoes show the couple buggy riding. Not together, to be sure, nor in buggies as we know them, but in the buggy of 3,000 years ago—a heavy wheeled chariot in which the rider stands up.

Each member of Khu-n-aten's family apparently had his own chariot, as an early painting showed him standing in one, his wife following in a smaller one, with a daughter close behind in a miniature cart of similar design. It is doubtful, according to archaeologists, whether the nobles of those days ever rode very far afield in their chariots, which at best were cumbersome, heavy affairs used mostly for ceremonial visits between the palace and the temples.

Although nothing would indicate that Khu-n-aten was a great hunter, his father, Amenhotep III., was reported to have killed fifty-six wild cattle in one day; and another report has it that during the first ten years of his reign Amenhotep III. killed 102 lions. This father of the gentle Khu-n-aten supposedly was addicted to pleasure and sports. He built for his wife—that indomitable Queen Tiy, who has been reproduced so often in stone and whose statue stands in so many museums—a magnificent palace in Thebes. The baby Khu-n-aten was born here after the Queen had six daughters and despaired of having a son.

MAN OF SIMPLE TASTES

The walls of this palace were fantastically painted with scenes of animal life. Wild cattle ran through reedy swamps not far from the palace. And in the pleasure lake which had been made in the garden swam the many colored fish which have been preserved in some of the old frescoes. "A fitting place," says one historian, "for a king who taught his people to study the beauties of nature."

The baby was named Amenhotep, apparently for his father, and is still referred to in many books on Egypt as Amenhotep IV. But at the age of 6 the boy, it is said, took the name of Akh-n-aton (Khu-n-aten), and, according to many historians, never again used the name of Amenhotep. He married, at the age of 11, Nefertiti, supposed to have been a northern Princess, and soon thereafter, on the death of this father, ascended the throne.

Records show that Khu-n-aten followed the religion of his fathers for several years and worshipped the God Amen or Amon. Whether this young Pharaoh, said to have had a gentle nature and a grave dignity, was influenced at this time by his mother, the strongminded and purposeful Queen Tiy, is not clearly shown. But Queen Tiy was said to have prayed to the God Aten, whom Khu-n-aten later set up for his people, when she was anxious to bear her husband a son. The theory has been advanced by some historians that she may have dedicated the child—should it be a son—to this god, Ra-Horakhti-Aton, as he was officially written.

Between 15 and 17 years Khu-n-aten devoted considerable time and thought to the changes taking place in his kingdom. According to Weigall, who has written a book on the life of this Pharaoh, the Vizir Rames must have come under the King's proselytising, for on the Vizir's sepulchre was found a portrait of the young ruler drawn in conventional and traditional pose, and another one in the "new" art, with elongated head, protruding abdomen and big legs. The Vizir, next to the King, was the most important person in the kingdom and took care of all matters which did not require the personal attention of the Pharaoh. This man naturally would be the first one the King would try to convert.

At 17 this Pharaoh broke with the old religion and left Thebes. For some time he had tried to cripple the priests of Amen by cutting down their budget. At this time he definitely changed his name and never referred to his earlier one. He set sail in his dahabiyeh, with his wife and about 160 miles above Cairo founded the City of the Horizon, as he called it. A translation of the records of that time reads:

"For it was the Aton, my father, that brought me to his City of the Horizon. There was not a noble who directed me to it; there was not any man in the whole land led me to it. . . it was the Aton, my father, that directed me to it to make it for him."

KING OF FEW FRILLS

This Pharaoh also is said not to have cared a snap for so-called aristocratic tradition. Although he demanded the conventional respect of his subjects and upheld the less tiresome rules of Court etiquette, many of his close friends were of peasant origin. One historian has said, "the hand which now held the jeweled ostrich plume standards could as easily grasp the pick or the plow." An official of that time speaks of him in one of the translations:

"I was a man of low origin both on my father's and on my mother's side, but the King established me * * * he caused me to grow * * * by the bounty when I was a man of no property * * * he gave me food and provisions every day. I who had been one that had begged bread."

Along with this democratic tendency selecting officials for his household from the lowly born, the King had a fondness for appearing before his subjects with his family, either walking or riding. Artists, it is said, always represent this King surrounded by his children. Old drawings of the period would indicate that Khu-n-aten had no feeling for the traditional pose of other Pharaohs, always shown in the same position, with feet and hands at conventional prescribed angles.

It would have been as outrageous for an old Pharaoh to be painted or sculpted in any other than the traditional pose as for a twentieth century Bishop to be photographed without his collar. But this Pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty, who had the courage to change the religion of his fathers, had no scruples about the small matter of family photography, or against appearing in public. From records he seems to have been fond of his family and to have spent a great deal of time with them. His great grandfather, Amentohep II., had been principally occupied with wars against Syria and neighboring nations, and his father, Amenhotep III., had given most of his time to hunting of lions and tigers, but Khu-n-aten is said to have devoted much of his short life (historians are agreed that he died at the age of 28) to art and his family. He had six daughters, but no sons. His son-in-law, Smenkinka-Ra, reigned for a short time after Khu-n-aten's death and was succeeded by Tut-ankh-Amen. Whether these sons-in-law died natural deaths is a question. The mummy of Tut-ankh-Amen has not yet been recovered. It is supposed to lie in that third chamber which Lord Carnarvon still has to open in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings.

There are many examples of the art of Khu-n-aten's reign in the Metropolitan Museum and a statute of the Pharaoh himself. Something of the life of the ancients, too, is to be found in what is called the "Daily Life Room" of the Museum. Here is an example of an architect's plan of that period. It is drawn on a flat board about two inches thick, and represents a building at the left set about with trees. These trees are poplars, or at least have the appearance of poplars. They are painted in red and the branches picked out with black dots. The entrance to the temple or building is clearly marked and access, supposedly to the Nile, is marked at the bottom of the grounds. According to archaeologists, the architect was a great man in the days of the Pharaohs, perhaps next to the Vizir and the Steward, who also was Minister of Public Works. It is reasonably certain, according to the records, that along with other duties the Pharaoh would confer with his architect about the building of his palaces and temples, perhaps his grandies and chariots.

A wooden slate on which the daughter of the Pharaohs learn to write also is on exhibition in the Museum. This slate is composed of four square pieces of wood fastened together with hinges. The border is of heavier wood, so that the inner portion of the slate appears to be slightly indented. On this wax was poured and incisions made on the wax with a stylus.

Men and women dined together at banquets, as shown in wall paintings recovered in the tomb of Nakht at Thebes and reproduced for the Metropolitan Museum. The guests sat side by side, and both men and women wore cones of fragrant ointment on top of

(Continued on Page 15)

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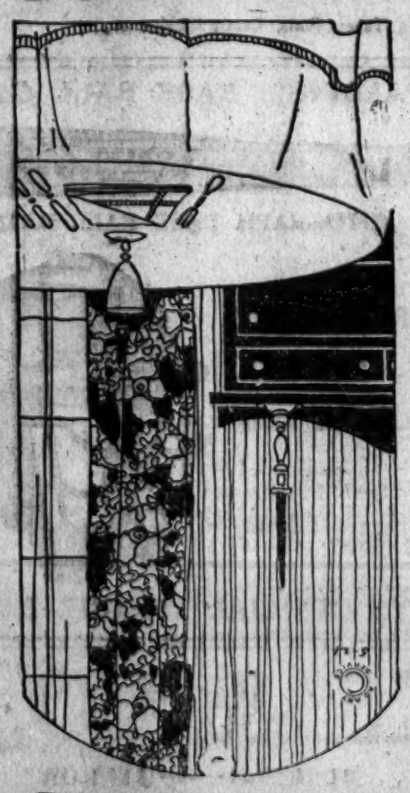

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The Situation In Shantung

Governor Hsiung's Financial Policy

In my previous report I dealt with social conditions in Shantung. Now I wish to engage in a brief study of the political situation and the policies of the provincial authorities, writes the correspondent of the Far Eastern Times.

While General Tien Chung-yu was Civil Governor of Shantung, provincial politics were already in a hopeless situation. He did nothing in the way of averting financial crises, of stopping corrupt practices among the officials, of arresting bandits, or of relieving the people. As a result, debts accumulated, bribery was openly practised, robbers ran rampant, and starvation occurred everywhere. Everybody knew very well who was responsible for this state of affairs.

THE NEW GOVERNOR

When Hsiung Ping-chi was appointed Civil Governor, the people in Shantung felt greatly relieved, thinking that with a Shantung man at the head of the Province there would be better prospects for tranquility, but they were greatly disappointed. What the new Governor did was contrary to what people expected of him. Take, for instance, the establishment of the local bank. In spite of bitter opposition on the part of the public, Governor Hsiung took into company the bad elements of the metropolis and by securing a large number of adherents he tried to monopolise the finance of Shantung. It will be remembered that the bank project was first taken up by Mr. Chang Tse-heng, formerly Commissioner of Finance in Shantung.

A GRAVE FINANCIAL CRISIS

At that time Shantung was facing a serious financial crisis. Her debt amounted to $10,000,000. Mr. Chang's official duty was to deal with the financial problems Accordingly as a remedial measure he approached the Governor's Office with a proposal for the establishment of a local bank, but his anxiety for personal interest far outweighed his care for the public weal. The organisation was not yet completed when the public were given to understand that the Provincial Government was planning to monopolise finances in Shantung by means of the bank. The people in Shantung fully knew what such a project would lead to and they expressed their opposition in biting terms. Chang Tse-heng saw clearly that his plan was doomed, and nothing more was heard of it.

THE PROJECT REVIVED

When Hsiung Ping-chi was made Civil Governor, he was as we understood it entrusted with the presidential campaign by Marshal Tsao Kun. He had to collect every cent and place it at the disposal of his superior. Consequently not long after his assumption of office, he proposed, jointly with Chang Tse-heng, a renewal of the old project, and drafted regulations for the organisation of the bank which was to be a joint enterprise between the Provincial Government and the merchants. The Government shares were to be paid out of taxes while the shares of the merchants were to be solicited from the public. The building was to be constructed on the site of the former Chi Nieh Bank. The transaction of business would begin as soon as the opportune moment came. The income, it was understood, would be used for Marshal Tsao's presidential campaign. This news irritated the Shantung people who, with the backing of the members of the Provincial Assembly and the Tuchun of the Province attempted to upset Hsiung's policy. That was why it was rumored that Tien Chung-yu and Pan Fu were trying to oust Governor Hsiung.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Seeing that he was no longer acceptable to the people of Shantung Governor Hsiung now followed in the footsteps of General Yen of Shansi by summoning a Political Conference which was to meet three times a week. Apparently the Conference aimed at political reforms, but those who really knew the situation stated that the object that Hsiung had in mind was not so much political reform as minimising opposition. The rules of the Conference and the questions brought up at the first meeting were as follows:

Regulations of the Shantung Political Conference:

1.—The Civil Governor is Chairman of the Conference.

2.—The members of the Conference are to be appointed by the Civil Governor.

3.—Resolutions adopted by the Conference are to be made effective by the Civil Governor's Office. In case of doubt, the question may be submitted to the Civil Governor for decision.

4.—The scope of the Conference:

(a) Questions brought up by the Civil Governor.

(b) Proposals made by the various organisations.

5.—The agenda of the Conference should be published by the Political Division so that members of the Conference may know what are the topics to be discussed at each meeting.

6.—Regular meetings are to be held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at two o'clock in the afternoon. In case of emergency, the Chairman may call for special meetings.

7.—The above regulations will be effective on the day of their promulgation.

NOTHING DONE

At the first meeting of the Conference held on March 23, the following program was drawn up: 1. Settlement of outstanding financial questions. 2. Preparation of a budget for the current year, an effort to make expenditures and income meet. 3. Reform of the taxation system. 4. Establishment of schools of politics. 5. Improving the police system. 6. Wiping out the bandits. 7. Development of industrial enterprises. 8. Promotion of education. 9. Civil Service reform. 10. Fixing the standard of official appointments. 11. Preparing Statistics of official salaries. 12. Drawing up rules governing the regulation and emoluments of officials.

The foregoing program compared favorably with that of the model province of Shansi, but nothing concrete was done. Meetings were not held according to the time specified in the regulations of Conference. The whole thing was apparently designed to fool the public and to frustrate the opponents of the authorities.

Daily Round In A Pharaoh's Life Shows Egypt's Kings Had Busy Job

(Continued from Page 14)

their heads, which look like the enlarged button of a skull cap. The women wore earrings and fillets, with a lotus flower dropping over the forehead. Both men and women carried the same flowers.

Whereas, the maid of the twentieth century is pressed into service to remove the earrings boots of the fashionable woman, the maid of 3,000 years ago is shown arranging the earrings of women guests, who, upon arrival at the home of their hostess, received cushions upon which to kneel while this delicate and important service was dispatched by dusky slaves.

Guests of the ancient Pharaohs usually were presented with collars of natural flowers and blue faience rings, which they always wore at their parties. That these rings were generally given as favors, as modern favors are dispensed at our cotillions is the only explanation archaeologists have arrived at for the large number of these rings found in palace excavations in Egypt.

Bek, a well known artist of the Khu-n-aten period, is quoted as saying that it was the King himself who taught him much of his art. In some of the reproductions of that day the Egyptian appears to be shown in caricature. Although there has been more or less disagreement over the art of this Pharaoh, it is conceded that he was the most daring of the Eighteenth Dynasty at least, when Egypt was at the height of her power.

The Kings of Palestine and Syria were tributaries to this young ruler. The negro tribes of the Sudan were his slaves. Ambassadors, merchants and artisans from all countries paid him homage. But this young lover of nature still disliked excess of ceremonial. An early historian has said:

"The youthful High Priest (a name often given to the ruler of Egypt) called upon his subjects to search for their God not in the confusion of battle or behind the smoke of human sacrifices, but amidst the flowers and the trees, amidst the wild duck and the fishes."

It is said that Khu-n-aten believed his God was the father of all mankind, that Syrian and Nubian, as well as Egyptian was under his protection. But the end of this ruler's reign was not peaceful. Dissension between the rival forces of the followers of Amen and Aten still continued. Khu-n-aten found his kingdom divided just before his death. His son-in-law, Tut-ankh-Aten, followed the new religion but a year or so after he came to the throne, then changed his name to Tut-ankh-Amen, going back to the Theban god Amen and the city of Thebes. There was not even a memory of the time of which one historian has said: "With it there comes the singing of birds, the laughter of children and the scent of many flowers. For once we may look right into the mind of a King of Egypt and may see something of its workings." How much there was of the religion which sometimes has been compared with Christianity in the cult of old Khu-n-aten has not been and probably never will be shown. Records of that time are incomplete and meagre.

There are still the writings in the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen that may throw new light on the daily life of a Pharaoh of 3,000 years ago. But up to the present there has been little to dispel the conviction that the Pharaohs had adroit and nimble methods of veiling their doings, both good and bad.

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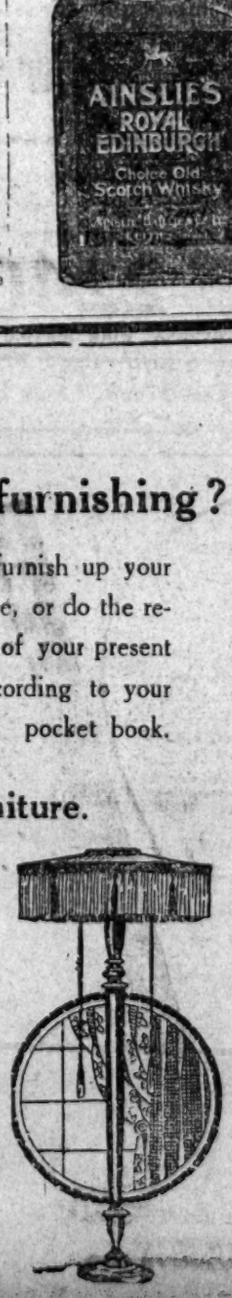

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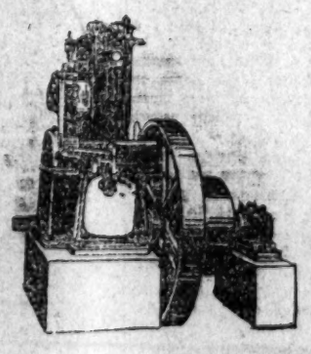

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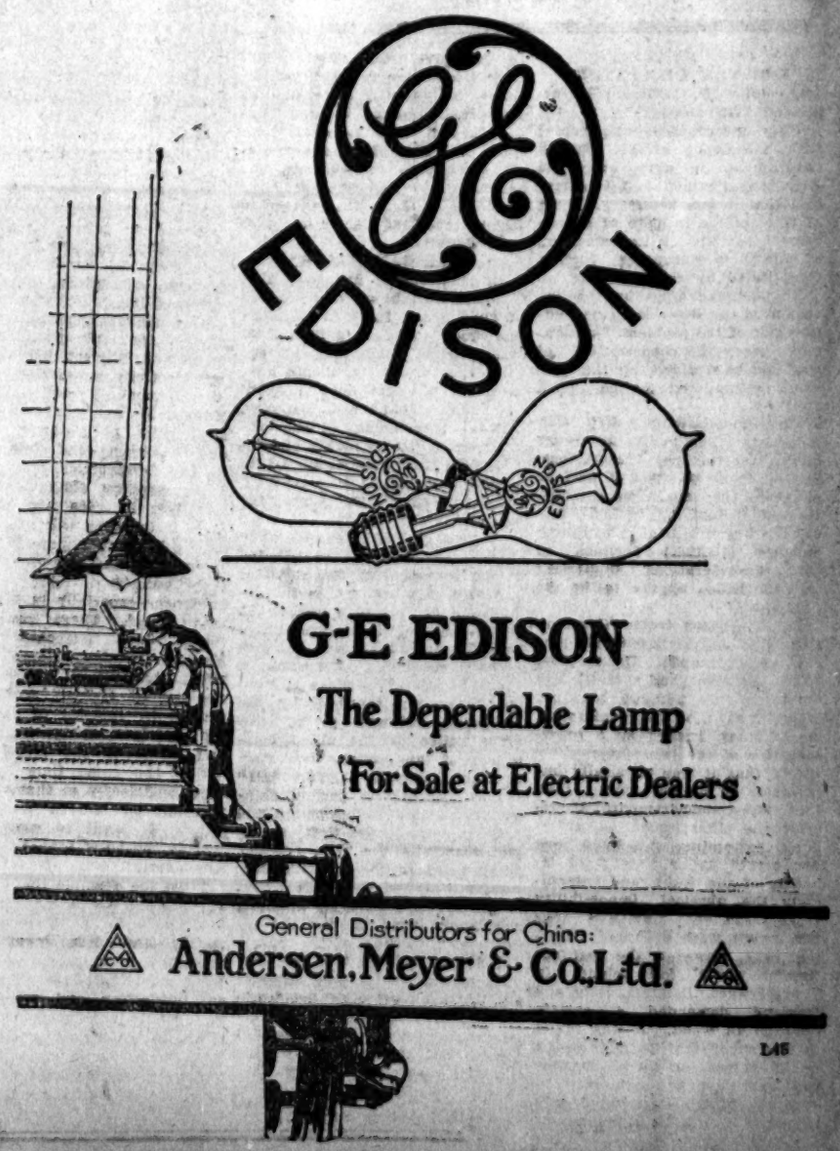

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Weather

Overcast and milder weather with threats of some rain. North-East to South-East winds to the North of the Formosa strait. Variable breezes in the South.

MARRIAGE

ZANE-NEE.—On Saturday the 14th instant at the Church of Our Saviour, Dixwell Road, by Rev. P. N. Tsu, ANDREW FONG ZANE third son of Mr. and Mrs. TIN FUI ZANE of Honolulu to Miss ANNABEL NEE youngest daughter of Mr. U. P. NEE of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

58037 A 15

DEATH

LOWE: On the 14th April, 1923, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, John Pollock Lowe, (Messrs. Macdonald and Co.) in his 70th year. The funeral (cremation will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, the 15th April, 1923, at 4:30 p.m. All brethren and friends are invited to attend. No flowers by special request.

58016 A.15

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (said): Psalm 120; Lessons: Isaiah lv, 1 Cor. XV. 35, end; 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist: Harwood in D; Hymns 504, 309, 321, 551; Preacher: The Right Rev. Bishop Mowll, D.D. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalms 65, 66; Lessons: Isaiah lvi. 1-8, John XXI; Hymns 261, 232, 31; Anthem: "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (Bach); Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon: Hymns 301, 499, 197: Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. M. Yard; Chant 65; Anthem: "O Wisdom which Camest;" Hymns 529, 392, 208. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Carleton Lacy; Chant 65; Hymns 64, 394, 686.

Community Church.—Because the Columbia Country Club will not be available the regular morning service, 11 a.m. will be held in the auditorium of the McTyeire School, No. 1 Edinburgh Road. Anthem: "Yea though I walk." Solo for the offertory by Miss Rugglea. Second sermon of a series on New Testament characters, "Tychicus," by Rev. Clifford M. Drury. Afternoon Song Service, Masonic Hall, the Bund. 5 o'clock. Special music. Sermon topic: "The Nature of Sin."

All Saints' Church, 432 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal) 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The Services will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. by Rev. Percy Bruce, M.A.; D.Litt.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road. Room 71.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Gospel Meeting: Gospel Meeting every Sunday, 6.15-7.15 p.m. China Inland Mission Hall 9, Woosung Road. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m. Speaker, Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Mowll.

Sunday Service League.—Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Rev. James Yard will deliver a sermon on "Does the Modern Man Need Religion," at 5 p.m. Special Music by the Shanghai American School.

A Debate On The Ruhr

Occupation Defended As A Necessity Caused By German Failure To Meet Obligations—Opposed As An Act Of Bad Faith And A Menace To The Peace Of The World

(From the Nation)

FOR THE OCCUPATION

[By John F. O'Ryan, major-general 27th division, A. E. F.]

I am one of those who believe that the action of the French government in taking over the Ruhr was justified and I believe also that it was necessary. I am of this opinion in spite of a deep regret that the critical condition of affairs in Europe is further complicated by the action taken.

The damage done by the invasion of the Ruhr is on the human side of the problem. Throughout history the perpetration of war has been aided by the passions engendered by the "last war."

But the facts are that Germany has failed to live up to her obligations to pay reparations, and by a vote of three of its four members the reparation commission held that her default was voluntary and willful. The fourth member (British) declined to vote. Considerations supporting its conclusion appear to be the following:—

By the peace treaty Germany agreed to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal per month. Up to July, 1920, the allies had succeeded in obtaining only 900,000 tons per month. At the Spa conference, Mr. Stinnes, backed by a representative of the labor unions, declared that it was physically impossible to deliver more than 1,100,000 tons per month. Thereupon the allies issued an ultimatum demanding 2,000,000 tons per month under penalty of invasion of the Ruhr, and immediately the physical impossibility disappeared and 2,000,000 tons per month were delivered. During 1922, however, the coal deliveries again fell behind. In 1922, France, Belgium, Italy and England demanded a certain quantity of wood. It was found in December that only from 14 to 54 percent of these demands were satisfied although over 30 percent of the German forests belong either to the communes or to the government domain, and their production in 1913 was 11 times the quantity demanded by the allies. Similar evasion has been shown even in small matters. In 1921 Belgium demanded 4,500 tons of potatoes, but only 412 tons were delivered. In 1922 the demand was reduced to 1,000 tons, but only 173 tons were delivered.

THE SAME LACK

In matters of finance, also, Germany has shown the same lack of good will. In 1922 Germany undertook to effect a forced interned loan. This loan, at the rates then prevailing, should have produced the equivalent of about 666,000,000 gold marks last year. But the enforcement of the loan was carried out so slowly and inefficiently that only about 1-10th of that amount has been realised. Germany permitted delay and evasion in the payment of taxes by some of the large German enterprises. She has contributed to the lowering of the value of her own currency and to the destruction of her own credit. In the matter of her expenditures Germany has disregarded her promises to the allies. For example, she engaged not to make any expenditures unauthorised by the Reichstag, without giving previous notice to the allied committee of guaranties. Nevertheless, she has paid 31,000,000,000 marks (paper) to certain shipowners without authorisation and without notice. The German people, especially the rich, are not being taxed as the circumstances warrant, nor to the same extent as the British people, for example, are being taxed to pay the expense and damage of the war.

I do not believe that the German people are a type separate and distinct from other peoples in relation to their civilisation, certainly not in any fundamental sense. But apparently it is true that the people of Germany, as a result of training from child-

(Continued on Page 17)

Vocational Education For Foreign Children

BY LUCILE T. GRAHAM
Shanghai American School

Vocational education—and what is vocational education? It has been said that all education was, in a sense, vocational because it aims to prepare for the efficient and satisfactory performance of the activities of life But perhaps a surer definition would be: "That phase of education emphasising specific preparation for—and participation in—occupations of social value." Note the social value. It is that term which eliminates all objectionable occupations from being called vocational.

We often hear the terms, prevocational education used—and I want first to make myself clear on the two terms—vocational and prevocational. Some authorities make a clear distinction—others use the terms hand-training and vocational training. The general understanding is that prevocational is applied to that education given to pupils from 12 to 14 or 16 years of age,—while vocational is applied to the older ones who expect to enter directly into a trade from the classroom. I am speaking of the prevocational side or that side dealing with the subject as applicable to a school like ours, and whether I say vocational, prevocational or industrial, it means the education for boys and girls under 16 years of age.

IN AMERICA

To show how nation wide has been the movement in America, I need only read you the actual report made to Congress by the Federal Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education. The report states:

1.—Vocational education is required to conserve and develop our natural resources as Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture.

2.—It is needed to prevent the waste of human labor.

3.—It is needed to provide a supplement to apprenticeship.

4.—It is needed to offset the increased cost of living.

5.—It is needed to increase the wage earning power.

6.—It is needed to meet the increasing demand for trained workmen.

7.—Vocational education is a wise business investment.

8.—National prosperity is at stake.

9.—Vocational education is needed to democratise the education of the country.

10.—It is needed for its indirect but very positive effect on aims and methods of general education.

11.—Industrial and social unrest is largely due to lack of vocational education.

12.—Higher standards of living are direct results of better vocational education.

These are the words of men high up in the educational world, whose ideas and opinions were not given hastily nor impulsively, but after much thought and extensive investigation, so they should have some weight in your opinions. These principles apply to vocational and prevocational education, for all ages of students.

AN OLD IDEA

Modern educators have come to realise that the only avenue of approah to the child's mind is through the light of his experience. We used to have a logical and scientific way of presenting our school work. Now, we call it psychological—and vocational and prevocational education play an important part in helping us to apply principles "through the light of the pupil's experience."

Criticism has been made of the public schools because they failed to empower students to meet the demands of the business life. The industrial work through its manual training, agriculture, home economics and like practical lines offers a most excellent opportunity for employing the student's natural interest and inherent disposition toward activity in working out projects typical of community problems. It can conform to the same rules of pedagogy as any other subject—and follows the natural development of the child.

The greatest obligation of the school is to give each student such training as will enable him to find his proper place in his environment—and to do so we must give vocational education and guidance—especially in the grammar school. There can be in these three branches alone, Manual Training, Home Economics, Agriculture, a sufficient number of typical projects of community interest to appeal to the widely varying inclinations and tastes of the individuals—and at the same time to guide them sufficiently so that the time will not be wasted in endless effort. I want to confine this just to the boys' branch—manual arts—first.

Take for example the vocational training for a machinist. It must include a knowledge of metals—and this involves the principles of chemistry—also the work must include shop practice, as lubrication and speeds—and this involves principles of physics. So, in this way an industrial course for a trade, gives an insight into the application of science, it contributes to the mental learning because of its close appliance of practice to theory, and that develops the intellectual powers of attention, concentration, order, etc.

EDUCATIONAL VALUES

Every subject should have two educational values, practical and theoretical. The ideal of the practical is personal efficiency and of the theoretical personal accomplishment and culture. The learning of mathematics, science or drawing contributes in no way to the industrial education unless correlated by practical work, and this gives vocational efficiency.

Prevocational branches, as manual training, or manual arts, which is most inclusive—does the same for the younger student as does the course for a machinist. No amount of theory or poetry reading will win a boy's interest to the farm or farm subjects—but dealing in actual realities, as for instance, making and using a corn rester—or making other garden tools and using them in cultivating a school garden—will do more than a year of theory will do. The same principles apply to all projects, be they large or small.

We desire to teach our boys to have a proper respect for the neat and orderly arrangement of their home and school life, and more especially are we desirous of this when we have dormitory life to deal with also! A boy given some experience in making things, as shelves, coat hangers, etc. for his school or his own room will show a quicker grasp of the idea than talking to him for a year will do. Why? Because he is practically sure to have that idea instilled in his mind by the mechanical process of putting away his belongings and hanging up his clothes just to make use of his handiwork, and when the novelty has worn off, he has acquired a habit that usually lasts. No one industrial branch should be emphasised—excepting as when there is a beginning being made and interests must be confined to one branch until it is possible to broaden them.

"HOME STUDY"

The meagreness of the equipment should not hold us back. We can begin in a small way—a too elaborate equipment can do more harm than good because it does not carry over into the home life, and leaves the pupils dissatisfied with home conditions. Far better is it to use for a start, packing or cigar boxes, odds and ends thrown out of an industrial plant, if there be such. Let the boys learn to replace the broken window panes—put up a shelf, a late needed discovery of the teacher or librarian or home manager in the new school. Such a project combines many issues.

1.—It gives a practical job to the student.

2.—It gives the spirit of co-operation.

3.—It gives a keener sense of responsibility to the student, a feeling of proprietorship for the school, and should help to spread a feeling against destructiveness which seems prevalent at the present.

4.—Constructive work and play leaves no time for destructive inclinations.

We find that Manual arts offer much rich opportunity for mental, spiritual or moral and physical development.

Boys have, for many years, had more attention given to their vocational guidance and education It is only comparatively recently that any such thing has been considered necessary for girls. Fifty-five or sixty years ago it was not considered necessary for a girl to have much education or to know very much. They believed in the supposition that her place was always had been and always would be the home—and that the training needed to enable her to perform these household tasks might be secured in the home or that the ability to do them would just come naturally when the occasion might arise.

Of course, men always have believed to a greater or lesser degree, that because a woman was a woman she could do all of woman's work—just naturally—it cooking, sewing, care of children or anything else. But, fortunately, it is only the uninformed and ignorant ones now who do not recognise that every phase of life can be improved by education bearing directly upon it. A woman did not need to be educated to understand the things outside of her home—because that was not her place.. It didn't matter if she could not understand the talk about politics because she was not supposed to talk anyway.

THE NEW IDEA

Even twenty-five years ago the girl was taught to look forward to being married as the simplest and best way to provide for the future. If all efforts, to catch a husband, failed, then, she could take up school teaching as a last resort.

I do not need to add that this idea is out of date. Nowaday women do not even think of marriage—until they have acquired an education, mastered a trade and proved that they are worth more than their keep. School teaching standards have also changed and have advanced many steps toward greater efficiency and more sufficiently educated instructors. Girls have become of more importance and school teaching is not the only profession open to them.

The subject of "vocational education for girls is a wide one and I do not propose to drag you through any long winded dissertation but only to touch upon a few points that seem, to me, should be of vital interest to you here and now. The so-called non-professional occupation for women may be divided in two parts and the education made into a like division; first, the education of girls for the duties of the home and those occupations, for which training for the home will provide more or less adequate preparation, such as dietitians, caterers, lunch room helpers and the like; secondly, the education for industrial and commercial pursuits in general, such as millinery, dress-making, garment-making as for a large establishment salesmanship and office service and other trades not classed as professional.

There is only one opportunity possible to us in Shanghai—and our fast improving, promising American School should not fail to grasp it—since nearly every school in America has already introduced this prevocational branch, namely Home Economics.

WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS

The only thing we can do to further vocational branches other than Home Economics is to study the occupations open to women so we will be able to suggest and advise wisely if any of our girls come for help in making decisions of their future work.

What can be done to raise the standards of our girls of today—our Country's women of tomorrow, morally, physically? Raising the moral standard may be done by holding before them and showing them how to obtain—a new ideal of pure, strong, thoroughbred womanhood.

Raising the mental standard may be done by adding new branches to our curriculum, that will instill a newer interest and keep the pupils longer in school.

Raising the physical standard may be done by teaching them the ways and wherefores of our laws of good health, by developing in them a desire to live up to these principles which for man, woman or child all revolve in good living quarters, bodily cleanliness, sanitary food, properly selected and prepared; properly regulated work and rest.

What vocational branch best meets these needs? Our Household Arts of course. Girls if they marry and keep house certainly need such training—and if they go on and take up a career other than matrimony they still must sleep, exercise and work and they, too, need this preliminary vocational education. Scarcely a school at home that has not recognised this need. Many colleges give the major part of the course to it—and they also give high school credit recognition in many places. Some even require it.

There are many ways of teaching Home Economics. In America they have recognised the improvement made by teaching it in the schools instead of confined to the home and what the Mother could take time to teach. It places it on a true educational foundation, it binds it to the other so-called cultural subjects in a way that can not be accomplished if the training is confined to the home with no recognised teacher. It relieves the mother, it saves the endless waste of time and material involved if a girl attempts to just learn by experience. Mothers profit by it also, since science is ever teaching something new, a mother may learn the theory of something she has done for years without exactly knowing why—and best of all—it brings the teachers and mothers, the home and school in closer more harmonious contact.

MOTHERS FAVORABLE

The mother who is not in sympathy with the school handling of these subjects is the rare of rare objects now—I personally have yet to meet one—I mean in America, of course, for I have no work out here. There are many methods used, many experiments made, some more successful than others but none of them failures. If I should tell you only of the most successful ones I would more than fill my space.

But let me just tell what I would like to see in Shanghai. First, is it necessary to point out that Shanghai needs it just as much as the little back woods town where every girl expects to be her own chief-cook and bottle washer-nursey maid and furnace-man? Just because we hire a Chinese to cook for us, another to sweep and scrub, another to do our laundry, another to look after our children—does that obviate the necessity of our acquiring knowledge on these household subjects? Some seem to think so, but I am glad to report that out of 30 replies to an inquiry made among the sixth and seventh grade girls I received 27 statements from mothers who would heartily approve of any such action and back the movement with their support even to the extent of having to pay an addition laboratory fee to meet the new expense.

Girls should be taught how to run every separate department of the home—not only cooking, as many people seem to think a Home Economics Course consists of but marketing and household accounts cleaning and renovating, planning and furnishing a home, care of children, etiquette of entertaining bodily cleanliness, laundering from table linen to socks—mending and plain sewing—making over old garments, dyeing the materials still good but faded, whether it be curtains or a child's dress—and above all teaching them not only how to do it but how to direct another to do it. You all know that a servant will do far better for a "missy who savvys" than for one who never knows whether a cake is baked right or the house properly cleaned.

We can begin these branches both for the boys and girls in a very small way—we can not expect miraculous achievements for the first years but it is a definite start in the right direction.

There is no greater economic improvement, no greater character development known than the prevocational branches of manual arts and Home Economics.

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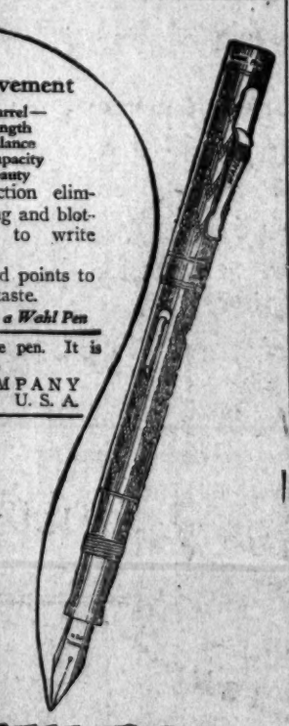

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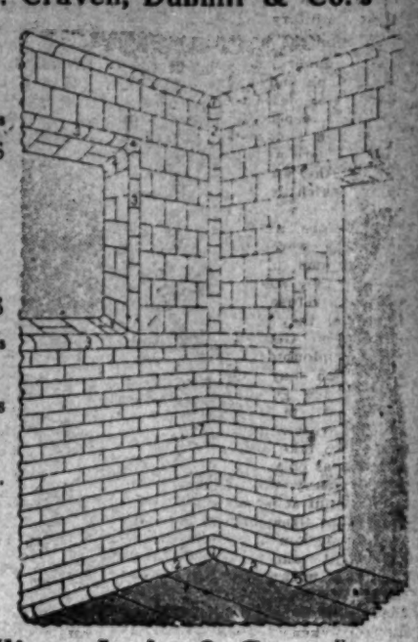

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A Debate On The Ruhr

(Continued from Page 16)

hood, had been developed by their military system to make war upon the world in the ruthless manner in which they brought on and waged the World war. This development included a great respect for might and force and a contempt for weakness. There were many examples during the war of this state of mind, which is familiar to soldiers.

Therefore, when the allied governments were confronted with the problem of determining the action they should take when Germany refused to meet her obligations, they must have had in mind this German psychology, which undoubtedly still exists, and which may continue to exist until a new generation has been developed in Germany. The allied governments had to vacillate or to take summary action.

It seems clear that the attitude of Germany was influenced, to some extent at least, by the knowledge that Great Britain probably would not join in the occupation movement and that this might result in misunderstandings and disagreements among the allies that would be profitable to Germany. When it becomes clear that the policy adopted by the British government will not affect the French determination, and that the military rule of the French army, while firm and effective, is just and tactful, the support of the German people of the German official policy will weaken, and German industrial leaders will consent to settlement.

In the role of friend and adviser we can do more to temper any harshness that may develop than we could as an unfriendly critic of our old associate.

* * *

AGAINST THE OCCUPATION

[By Pierrepont B. Noyes, former United States Rhineland commissioner.]

There have been, I believe, two governing factors in bringing about the present Ruhr situation—factors whose recognition will explain many otherwise unexplainable incidents of the future. First, The German indemnity has at all times been fixed at an immensely larger amount than any country of Germany's size could possibly pay. Second: France knows this: she has always known it; she has purposely insisted on a figure which would insure German default. Ever since 1920 political power in France has been in the hands of men who regarded the destruction of Germany as immeasurely more important than the collection of reparations. The impossible indemnity, like the huge French army, has been maintained against the day when other objecting allies could be safely defied, and the carefully planned Ruhr campaign could be inaugurated.

First, as to the indemnity. I wish to present the matter from a very simple angle. In 1871 the total capital value, the total wealth of all kinds in France was estimated by a member of the French cabinet as about $25,000,000,000 or $125,000,000,000 francs. Germany assessed against France an indemnity of $1,000,000,000. This was supposed to spell economic ruin for France. It was paid within three years, but the payment has always been considered miraculous. This indemnity represented 5 percent of the national wealth of France. In 1908 a celebrated British statistician estimated the total wealth of Germany as $65,000,000,000. The best estimate I can obtain of Germany's wealth in 1914 puts it between $75,000,000,000 and $90,000,000,000. Certainly after the war $75,000,000,000 is a liberal estimate.

Now, the indemnity, assessed against Germany in 1920 was approximately, $56,000,000,000, or 75 percent of her total national wealth, and the much-lauded merciful compromise of London in 1921 still called for over $32,000,000,000, or 43 percent of Germany's total wealth. In 1871 the 4 percent indemnity was considered an outrage of intoxicated victors. Yet for three years past the people of America have repeated the outgivings of French propaganda claiming that Germany could easily pay 75 percent and afterwards 43 percent of her total wealth if she only would.

This is not all. Figures submitted to the French Parliament in 1872 showed that the total cost of the war to France was less than 6 percent of her capital wealth. The war in 1914-1919 cost Germany between 30 and 40 percent of her resources. Even so in 1871-73 France could not have paid the indemnity, but for her credit, which was supported in every way by neutrals and even by Germany because of her need of the money. On the other hand, from the very day of the armistice, the policy of the allies has tended to destroy German credit.

The Frankfort invasion in April, 1920, was looked upon as a "try-out." If protest from England and other countries had not proved too strenuous, the Ruhr was to have been invaded on May 1. It was Lloyd George's very emphatic negative which killed the plan for that time. Before the indemnity was fixed in May, 1920, the threats to invade the Ruhr were always founded on the default in the deliveries of coal. It was in this connection that I received very convincing proof of the real purpose of M. Poincare and the French militarists. I was called by the reparation commission as one of the coal experts at a time when a German delegation had been summoned to Paris to discuss some plan to obtain more coal for France. As president of the inter-allied coal commission for occupied Germany, I had prepared figures showing that Germany could ddeliver a million and a quarter tons a month without ruining her own industries. I urged our commissioner to insist that we be allowed to discuss the amount of coal France could physically transport, for I felt sure it would be possible to make a bargain with the Germans which would give to France—then suffering terribly for lack of coal—more coal than she could possibly take. But M. Poincare would not even allow the matter to be discussed, apparently regarding a German default on coal deliveries as a greater asset than more coal.

POLICY OF AGGRESSION

All of these things taken together have convinced me that the collection of a German indemnity has for a long time played a part very secondary to plans for military aggression.

The Rhineland cannot support a large army. The industrial districts of Westphalia and the Ruhr can theoretically be made to support at least 250,000 French soldiers. The French militarists aiming to dominate Europe envisage 25,000 soldiers permanently garrisoning the Ruhr and the Rhineland without expense to France. Such an army, equipped and ready to move, could undoubtedly intimidate any nation of the continent which opposed French plans. With Belgium and Poland on either side, this army would be the keystone of a military arch, capable of extension through the Balkans and on into Russia as occasion offered. This army would also be a defense against rebellion at home—troops from the Ruhr could within 24 hours be thrown into Paris.

For the future only two things seem certain: Germany cannot offer organised, armed resistance, and the French enterprise can have but one end—misery and misfortune for both France and Germany and finally for all the rest of us.

The only hope for Europe lies in joint action by the United States and Great Britain. These two nations must join in a demand that France give up her imperialist plans and withdraw from the Rhineland and the Ruhr. If France should refuse to heed the advice of her old allies, Great Britain and the United States should and could by economic pressure, force that country to put an end to her present military adventure. But the United States cannot honorably take this course without promising France that in case her advice is accepted, this country will join the League of Nations and use its powerful influence to obtain from Germany all the reparations it is possible for that country to pay without preventing its economic recovery.

Before we begin we may as well confess that we've spent half the past week assisting Miss Ima Hoot Nanny to discover a Chinese tailor who, when he promised to deliver a creation at 6 p.m. on Friday afternoon, would deliver it at 6 p.m. on Friday afternoon.

* * *

"American sociability is like Niagara Falls," says G. K. Chesterton, "it never stops under the silent stars of the rolling storms." Mr. Chesterton, it is easy to be seen, has never seen American sociability run up against monocled complacency, or heard of the parable of the Irresistible Force running smack into the Immovable Body.

* * *

PA JONGG SEZ:

"A lotta Shanghai's upper crust think they're roughing it when they ride in a tram."

* * *

One of the fair frails of which this large and prosperous community boasts and this plodding pedestrian have been attempting to develop a new way of tripping the light fantastic of late. For our part it's pure jealousy because we're not imbued with the proper sperroscopic undulations to achieve the mastery of the 'Drunken Sailor,' that captivating fantasque just now so much in favor with our Young Bloods.

The barn door swing waltz, which has been hanging on to the skirts of the dance-mad populace, appears to be, m. or l., coming back, but the fox trot and the coyote lope are fastly becoming as passe as that bane of warm weather trippers, the alleged one-step. After giving due consideration to the subject and buying a priority lease of several tables at the New Carlton, the Astor, the Parisien, the Del Monte, Maxim's and possibly one or two other palaces of jazz, we have at various times considered various new steps and titles.

For a few days we were greatly smitten with the idea of the 'Half-Nelson' a jow-to-jowl version of Strangler Lewis in fighting pose with toe-holds barred. At another time we were intrigued by the 'Old Ironsides Clamp,' a semi-strangle hold around the ladies waist with breaks for air on the corners. The difficulty, of course, is to find perfect thirty-sixes to go around, any way you take it.

With our mind still lingering over the now decadent Camel Walk and Lame Duck we struggled with the idea of a 'Stork Strut' in which the merry trippers would imitate a stiff-legged, knockneed stork wading in a pond up to his knee-caps, favoring, of course, lounge lizards that were long and lean in the shanks and slightly pigeon-toed. The only possible practice, however, would be to take to walking to work on stilts and we have a very comfortable ricsha.

And still again our imagination, spurred on we will admit, by watching the trials and tribulations of others, soared to the 'Galloping Goosestep,' the 'Amah Amble' (in which the modish walking-on-eggs movement occurs) and the 'Piano Movers clog' (splendid exercise for the heavyweight division). All, however, have failed in one respect or another to meet the urgent exigencies of the occasion. Each, somewhere, failed to show the earmarks of inspiration so necessary to give the fullest possible outlet to our belazzed heels. And then old ma inspiration herself came along and smote us on the conk—or rather we achieved that almost incredible distinction of being run down by a wheelbarrow.

After getting his craft righted again the wheelbarrow cooly ambled, ankled, wobbled, skidded, jazzed, perambulated, wiggled, woggled away. Can you see Mother Necessity doing her stuff?

And so we're going to wear squeaky shoes for the proper effect and Guy Gillan, who wields a nasty instrument for the Statue of Liberty country club tea dances Sunday afternoons, is going to figure out some more squeak and—but wait until we try it out.

* * *

MA BELLE ENNUYEE

Cold and pallid mistress,
Yawning your ennui,
Lying there so listless,
Sipping of your tea;

If you see a white star
Shining in the West,
Shining with a light far
Brighter than the rest—

Think a god shines over
You who scorned at me;
Make him your star-lover,
Condescendingly.

Cold and pallid mistress,
Yawning your ennui,
A star's kiss is listless—
Like a sip of tea.

—P. G.

* * *

Happy is the bloke who thinks he gets enough money for the work he does—if there are any.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Because modern conventions demand that woman must cover her body with clothes, the sight of a bare, shapely leg causes great consternation among the opposite sex."—Dr. Robert O. Moody.

"A bachelor is the widow's comfort, the divorcee's consolation, the spinster's hope, and the flapper's waterloo."—Helen Rowland.

"He that is without money, means, and content is without three good friends."—Shakespeare.

* * *

It was after Ma Jongg had been at tea yesterday afternoon and watched antics of some unusually smart children—just like their mommy and poppy—that she was heard to remark—sotto voice—that they seldom smart in the right place.

* * *

Yes, Little Shrinking Violette, our idea of a philosopher is a guy that never wants to know what's in the hash—or a woman's mind.

Larry

The Budget Frame Of Mind

BY J. J. MUNDY

You know you should make a budget, but you do not want the bother.

You say the money goes anyway and you do not spend more on luxuries than you should, so what is the use of budgeting every cent.

Well, if you won't make a budget, why not adopt a plan a great many men are following today which they think saves worry.

Figure what your taxes, your rent, your insurance, your coal, your lights, your lodge dues, telephone, church subscription, civic organization dues, are for one year and divide by 52, setting aside each week a sum sufficient to meet these debts when they become due.

It is a good way to get into the saving habit.

It makes it possible to meet some set expenses without worry.

It saves you the anxiety of wondering how you can make two weeks' salary cover an expense equal to three weeks salary.

It is an easy way to get yourself into the budget frame of mind.

You are bound to take an interest in this game when you get it fairly started and some day you will be able to hold your head up among men as a financier worthy of consideration because you manage your own income so well.

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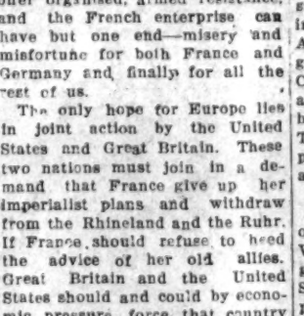

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A Japanese Nobleman Barber

Rising from the plebian ranks of the inartistic profession of a barber to the peerage and then descending to the lowest depths until the pinch of hunger drove him to accept a job as junior hair-dresser in Tokio—such have been the vicissitudes of life that Kitahoji Shungaku, Baron, has experienced, writes Alfred S. Pieren in the South China Morning Post. When discovered, he was making a last final attempt to eke out a living and was virtually existing from hand to mouth. It has been a reverse of fortune that has enabled the Tokio newspapers to lay aside, for once at least, politics and concentrate, with their heaviest type, on this strange turn of Fortune's fickle wheel.

Investigations have revealed that, some 250 years ago, one of the ancestors of the penurious Baron was attached to the household of the daughter of the famous Shogun, Iyeyasu Tokugawa. When the princess reached the palace of Tokio, after a visit to the country where she discovered the hair-dresser, she strongly recommended him to her father who conferred the rank of Baron on the man, making it hereditary, and appointed him chief tonsorial artist to the court. This man has been regarded by hair-dressers since that time as the gem of their profession and when it became known that the man in distress was a lineal descendant of the original baron, offers of help poured in freely.

SUFFERED CONSIDERABLY

The present baron did not seem to possess the touch and ability of his barber-predecessors, and is said to have been severely scolded by the owner of the establishment in which circumstances forced him to seek work for a living, but he did not disclose his identity. He is reported by the press to have gone to jail on two occasion for faults that have since been proved not to have been done by him while the number of times he has been ejected by irate landladies for non-payment of rent is said to have been many. By some mysterious means or another, a newspaper man happened to get an inkling of who he was, and soon succeeded in making him reveal his history in retail.

Bad management of the estate left him by his father was the first step in the downward descent of the one-time affluent peer. It seems that, after the restoration of the Emperor to power, the present baron's father was amongst those attached to the retinue of the Tokogawa Shogunate who were allowed their rank and given grants of money and land by the new monarchy. The present baron's father was made Governor of a province and the family lived in comparative affluence. The father died, however, and the son became sole heir to money, estates and houses. He was educated in the Peer's School and was considered a cultured man. Improper attention to the family property, coupled with bad company, soon led to a decline and later to complete ruin, and at last, concealing his identity as well as he could, the baron was compelled to work for his living.

CARPENTER'S GENEROSITY

At the beginning he tried all manner of trades, having been for a time a printer's apprentice and later a horse-groom. It was while he was thus in the shadows that he became the dupe of crafty men, and suffered imprisonment on two occasions for crimes committed by others. Down the hill the indigenous nobleman went and at last managed to get a job as an assistant in a barber's shop. It was just about the time that he got this job his landlady served notice on him to quit immediately because he had not paid a month's rent. A carpenter happened to witness the unfortunate and painful incident, and, struck by the man's dignified appearance and the excellence of the language he was using so naturally, he intervened and asked him to accept a hundred-yen note. The money was at first politely refused, but the carpenter, with many bows, insisted that it should be taken and ultimately this was done and the landlady's debts settled.

As the news spread, the Barber's Guild of Tokio decided that it would be a shame unless they aided in relieving the distress of a nobleman that once brandished a pair of scissors and a comb. A meeting was accordingly held by the head-beautifiers and a substantial sum is said to have been subscribed by the tonsorial artists and facial operators of Tokio's capital. Rumor has it that Baron Shungaku will be asked to open a well-equipped barber's shop and it is thought that the elite of Tokio, including the young men of the peerage, will be sure to go there to have their hair ringed, their faces made smooth and their fingers manicured.

St. Andrew's Society Bursaries

The St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai besides the works of Charity for which it principally exists (little as these are known to the outside world) and the social functions by which it more loudly proclaims its title as a national association of Scotsmen, has for many years past asserted its interest in the welfare of the local Scottish community by offering sums of money as Bursaries for competitive examination among school children of ages from twelve to sixteen of Scottish parentage and British Nationality.

The Educational part of the Society's activities have for many years been in the hands of Dr. H. Couper Patrick as Convener and R. G. Dowie, Esq. F.E.I.S. who has for many years set the papers, and on whose recommendation, the Committee make their awards. This year as Dr. Patrick is on leave, Mr. Dowie will conduct the examination as well as act as Hon. Examiner and the Society realises his splendid work in this connection as well as thoroughly appreciating same.

The Committee on Mr. Dowie's recommendation has decided to alter the Syllabus this year, making a one day examination and the subjects will be Geography, History and Literature of Scotland (to include a reading and recitation) and General Intelligence. Such a syllabus will eliminate the subjects set for examination in the Cambridge Local Examinations and will leave the examination such as will encourage Scottish children to study these subjects and so foster that love of country which is so marked a feature of Scots the world over.

The detailed Syllabus was posted in June 1922 to the Principals of the following Schools: Public School for Boys, Public School for Girls, The Thos. Hanbury Schools, The Cathedral Schools, The American School, The French School, St. Francis Xavier's College, St. Joseph's Institute, Miss Jewell's School and The Institution of the Holy Family.

The Examination will be held by the kindness of Mrs. Murray, Headmistress, in the Public School for Girls, Boone Road, on Saturday May 12, commencing at 2 p.m. The Examination should last about 4 hours and Teas will be served as usual.

The Principals of Schools concerned will note that names of entrants must be sent to the Hon. Secretary not later than April 30 and that there are still a few of the Society's Scottish History Books to be had on loan.

The Indian Rope Trick

Mesmerism Or Smoke?

"Of course there is only one conclusion to be drawn and that is we were all mesmerised."

Thus one of the eye witnesses in the account published in the Malay Mail. But there is a more simple solution of the problem and it is—smoke, writes L. Henderson in the Java Tribune.

I remember well, the late Lawyer Pooley's account of the Indian Rope Trick as witnessed by him in India. His keen analytical mind made him revel in the mystery of this and other Indian wizardry, also in Chinese juggling. He was positive that without smoke the Indian rope trick was impossible of performance. He absolutely negatived the idea of mesmerism, and anyone who knew the late Lawyer Pooley will bear me out that he was not one it would be possible easily to mesmerise. His surmise that juggling, veiled by the smoke screen, was the cause of the seeming miracles, received remarkable confirmation in an article in a Roman Catholic Missionary paper in 1919-1220 over the signature of Rev. J. Laplace, P.F.M. It was published in "Catholic Missions," somewhat as follows:

At last a painstaking study of this modern miracle has been made by a modern scientist and he has pronounced it to be due to natural causes. We will describe the investigator as Professor S. Briefly. What occurred is this: A Fakir standing on the ground, with nothing but the blue sky above his head, takes a common rope about 20 feet in length and hurls it into the air. Instead of falling back it stays in the air, dangling. The Fakir shakes it and it ascends higher and higher until only the end of it remains in his hand. He then commences to climb the rope hand over hand and he vanishes, together with the rope, into the air.

Professor S. relates that the act was performed in the open courtyard of a rather high house in Bombay. There were present a dozen or more native witnesses and two of the Professor's associates. The time was about sunset when the party ranged itself round the three sides of the courtyard and the exhibition commenced. First came the mango trick and some six other 'miracles," the rope trick being reserved till last. When the performance had reached the climax of excitement preliminary to the rope trick, one of the Professor's associates slipped unobserved into the house and succeeded in making his way to a room on the top floor over-looking the courtyard. From a small window he was able to observe what took place outside without being seen.

Proceeded by chanting and a waving of arms by the Fakirs and their assistants, sitting in a semi-circle with five braziers of burning charcoal before them, the great rope trick commenced. A powder was scattered over the burning coals in the braziers and a bluish cloud of incense arose with a very pungent odour, scarcely agreeable to European nostrils. Then the chief performer shouted something and an assistant rose and reached him a coil of thick rope. Dropping the coil at his feet the chief retained one end of the rope in his right hand and touched it to the five braziers in turn. When the end of the rope was well alight he whirled it round his head and body in fascinating circles to the accompaniment of more chanting and clapping and incense burning. Abruptly he stopped and plunged the glowing end into his mouth, where it was extinguished as though doused in a pail of water. Amid the chanting and the smoke the master Fakir gathered the coil and flung it upward, holding on to one end with the other hand. Then the miracle happened. The rope was seen to wriggle and begin to fall when on a sharp movement of the master's arm it straightened out and commenced to ascend inch by inch till only the end remained in the performer's hand. He seemed to be resting before the supreme effort. Then, with a piercing shriek, he whirled himself round and round, hanging on to the rope and twisting it. "Look!" someone shouted, and the top of the rope was seen to be smoking furiously. Glancing back to the Fakir it was seen that he was swinging some inches off the ground, holding on to the end of the rope with one hand. Presently he threw up the other hand and commenced to climb, hand over hand and finally disappearing in the cloud of smoke above and followed by the rope, which gradually became indistinct and vanished.

Within a short time afterwards the patter of feet was heard, running, and the performer appeared from the road with the rope wound round his body. He declared the performance to be a miracle, due to fasting, punishment of the flesh, and many years of introspective contemplation. He proceeded to take up a collection. The cloud above gradually dispersed and the clear night sky was seen again in all its glory.

"You missed a most remarkable phenomenon" said the Professor to his associate when the latter rejoined him after leaving the house where he had been secreted. "Phenomenon," was the reply, "I saw a line let down from the roof. Suddenly this was taken in at a greater rate, then slowly a thick rope was run down the line and by some means it fastened on the rope below, probably by the release of a strong metal figure of eight clasp, then a burst of smoke at the join of the ropes followed. The fakir was gradually hauled up to the roof climbing and he quickly disappeared taking the 20 ft. rope with him.

In order to verify this explanation Prof. S. induced another fakir band to perform the trick in the courtyard of a house in Calcutta. The details were carried out exactly as in Bombay, and by watching carefully for the thin line let down from the roof the Professor was able to see it and to observe one of the assistants attach it to the coil end of the rope while the fakir took up the attention of the audience by whirling the lighted end in blinding circles round his head and body.

The foregoing account was reported at the time of its appearance as being the first and only explanation ever published of the notorious rope-climbing trick.

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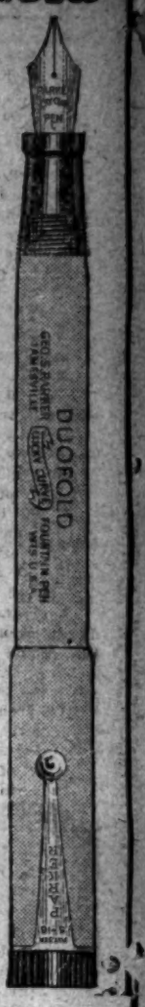

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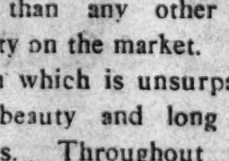

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HEARINGS

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co., testimony taken of Fong Dao Chen, Zau Pao Shu, Lee Garner, C. Van Der Starr and H. Wiley.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2115, Dee v. Deem; testimony taken of Elizabeth Roman Deem, Wong Tah Kwei, and Tsao Yen Dih.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 1953, Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo; Motion to dismiss appeal.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2096, Brooke v. Brooke; testimony taken of H. W. Brooke and W. Brandt.

April 10, 1923, Causes No. 2061 and 2063, Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, and Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy; Testimony taken of S. W. Green, H. Pierce, Ethel Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, G. C. McDaniels J. A. Samples, H. G. Backenzie and E. M. Hynd.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2143 U. S. v. R A. Hutchinson; continued one week.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2151, U. S. v. B. M. Haimovitch; testimony taken of Sub-Insp. Milne Yui Tah Sz, V. M. Haimovitch.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2142. U. S. v. P. Giovannini; testimony taken of W. H. Pike, Kyi Zi Kyi, P. Giovannini.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2150, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; testimony taken of Sub-Insp. Milne, Kyi Zi Kyi and F. W. Schlobohm.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2149, U. S. v. Coronel; plea of guilty.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2102, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; testimony taken of W. Frederick.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2019, Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour and Co. motion to dismiss; plaintiff's motion for leave to amend.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2156, U. S. v. Harold B. Moore; testimony taken of N. Tabuchi, S. Fukii, Wong Ching Yuen, John Kane, K. Roberts, C. Doyle, and H. B. Moore.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2155. U. S. v. A. Vanhoffen; plea to jurisdiction.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2141, U. S. v. Nelson; order.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2119, U. S. v. Quinby; sentence.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order allowing compensation to assignee.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2003. U. S. v. Roberts; Order for dismissal.

April 5, 1923, Canton Consular Court. In re Estate of Pearl L. Bertch; order authorising approval of final report.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 1316 In re estate of Wm. H. Dietrich; order closing administration.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2153. Brode v. Brode; Order for service by publication.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 1990. Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; order directing payment of proved claims.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2151, U. S. v. V. M. Haimovitch; dismissed with warning.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2142, U. S. v. P. Giovannini; dismissed.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2150, U. S. v. F W. Schlobohm; dismissed.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2149, U. S. v. Coronel; assessed costs and warned.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2102 W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; judgment for plaintiff.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2019. Frederick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour and Co., Hudford Motors; leave to amend.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2156, U. S. v. H. B. Moore; sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

April 3, 1923, Pacific Trading Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2146. Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; petition; summons issued.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2147, U. S. v. Duskin; information; warrant issued.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2148, U. S. v. Corcoran; affidavit; warrant issued.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2119, U. S. v. Quinby; final commitment issued.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2132, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of summons.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 2133, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burn; marshal's return of summons.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2121, In re estate of Albert W. Pontius, deceased; affidavit of publication.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2146, U. S. v. Coronel; complaint.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2140, U. S. v. Schloeonm; complaint.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2111, J. S. v. Haimovitch; complaint.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2148, J. U. v. Corcoran; marshal's return of warrant.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 1999, D. R. Williams et al. v. A. T. Steele; motion for dismissal of appeal, and execution.

April 4, 1923, Cause No. 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; notice of appearance of counsel for defendant.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 1939. Banque Industrielle de Chine v. John Brothers Import and Export Co.; praecipe for alias writ of execution; alias writ of execution issued.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2312, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; answer.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2064, In re William H. Lunt's will; inventory.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2018, In re William H. Sears' will; affidavit of publication.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2152, U. S. v. Richards; complaint.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2102, W. Frederick v. A. C. Fuller; motion for judgment by default.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; notice of motion on demurrer.

April 5, 1923, Cause No. 2153, Brode v. Brode; complaint; affidavit.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2146, Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; marshal's return of summons.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2154, Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2153, Brode v. Brode; summons issued.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2133, In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; deposition.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2096, Brooke v. Brooke; praecipe for subpoena; motion for judgment by default.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2115, Deem v. Deem; motion for judgment by default.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import and Export Co.; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2132, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; application to set for hearing.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; amended answer.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 1953, The Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo; motion for dismissal.

April 6, 1923, Cause No. 2019, Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour and Co., Hudford Motors; motion to dismiss.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 2155, U. S. v. Von Hoffen; complaint, warrant issued.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 1937, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D Kearny, motion to set.

April 7, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone; first intervenor's opening brief.

April 7, 1923, Cause No 2015, Thacher v. Thacher; motion to judgment by default.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2156, U. S. v. Moore; complaint.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 1958, The Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo, brief.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.,; amended petition.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; answer.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2146, Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; answer.

April 9, 1923, Cause No. 2155, U. S. v. Von Hoffen; marshal's return of warrant.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; amended petition.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2022, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; plaintiff's brief.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; demurrer; motion on demurrer.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2091, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour and Co., Hudford Motors; demurrer; motion on demurrer.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2154, Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

Radium Discovery In Belgian Congo Greatest Find Yet

The English newspapers are publishing many interesting articles concerning the recent discovery or radium in Belgian Congo and the organisation of manufacturies, at Colen, Belgium, for the handling of the ore of this precious metal.

The "Financial Times," describing the activity of the mines in Congo since their discovery, in 1913, foretell that within a pretty short time, the Colen's mills will be able to supply the market with the necessary quantity of radium. The actual demand is about 35 grammes a year.

The "Liverpool Post" adds that Belgium has sent, within two months 1,400 milligrammes of radium to the United States of America. This paper estimates that the ore found in Belgium Congo will produce 175 milligrammes of radium per ton as compared with an average of 5 milligrammes per ton extracted from the American ore. Consequently, the price of radium has decreased from 24 pounds to 15 pounds per milligramme.

Famous Ghosts

BY OLIVER E. CARRUTH

Only one case is on record, in modern times at least, in which a ghost was called upon to appear in court and testify. Needless to say, the ghost did not appear.

The circumstances surrounding the case were as follows:

A farmer in Warwickshire, England, was attacked, murdered and his body thrown into a chalk pit. The next day a man called on the wife of the slain farmer and told her that the ghost of the victim had appeared to him the previous night and told him that So-and-So (mentioning the name) had killed him and thrown the body into a chalk pit. The man told the bereaved wife that the ghost showed terrible wounds which it said had been inflicted by the alleged slayer.

The authorities were notified, search was made and the body of the farmer was found. The man whom the ghost was said to have accused was held for trial.

The case came before Lord Chief Justice Raymond at Warwick. The testimony was given and the jury seemed about to to convict the accused man, when the Judge declared that he could not give much credit to the evidence of an apparition unless the ghost itself appeared and gave testimony.

"Crier," the Judge ordered, "call up the ghost!"

The crier called the ghost three times in his most professional manner, but no ghost appeared.

The Judge then directed attention to the fact that the man charged with the murder was of excellent character and that not a thread of tangible evidence had been given against him. He expressed the opinion that the prisoner should be acquitted and declared that he strongly suspected that the man who said he saw the apparition was himself the murderer. The Judge added that if his suspicion was well founded the witness would know of the pit, the stab wounds and other circumstances in the murder without supernatural assistance.

The witness was taken into custody, his house searched and such strong proofs of his guilt found that he confessed and was later executed.

Rubber And Copra Production In Papua

The Australian Government, through the Federal Treasurer has arranged for the Commonwealth Bank to finance a scheme for the pooling of the produce of the planters of Papua up to a sum of £30,000. In 1922 a conference of representatives of various planting concerns was held in Melbourne, and it was decided to form a national council of planters. The proposal has now been approved in Papua, and it is now suggested that a central committee should be formed to deal with matters relating to the industry. It is intended that all plantation copra shall be received by agents on behalf of the central committee, advances be made against it, and each shipment from Papua constituted a pool. As each pool is wound up, the surplus will be divided among the growers. Rubber will be dealt with on different lines. With financial backing, the committee will be able to store rubber, and at the same time pay to the growers a price which will enable them to carry on. It is expected that rubber will have to be stored for extended periods.

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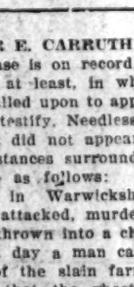

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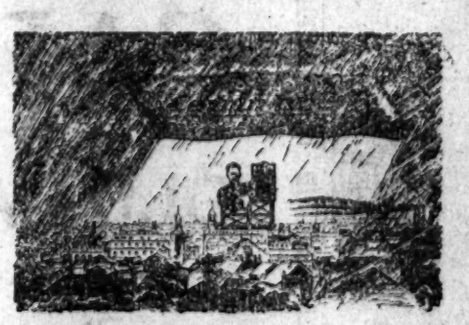

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Theosophical Society Hears Lecturer Talk On "Reason Versus Dogma"

At the Theosophical Society meeting held yesterday evening, Mr. A. Horne, B. Sc., gave a talk entitled "Reason vs. Dogma." The topics he touched on were some of the present-day religious beliefs, contrasting their blind acceptance as an article of faith with the advantage gained by a healthy attitude of criticism on the part of each individual, based on the findings of his own reason and intuition.

The right to use one's own discriminative faculties even in religious matters belongs to every man, the speaker declared, and he should exercise this right instead of taking everything on trust that purports to come from a high authority. Man was made in the image and likeness of God; he therefore has within him the possibility of arriving at a knowledge of Truth, and this knowledge can only be gained by the use of his own spiritual insight, and not by the blind acceptance of doctrines preached by any sect or denomination.

Reason, the lecturer pointed out, is not here taken in the narrow sense used in psychology, but includes intuition as well, or spiritual insight. Intuition is a faculty of a higher order than reason proper, as it allows one to see in a flash what might otherwise be arrived at by a very laborious process of thought. Often, intuition gives a perception of things which would have been absolutely beyond us if we were left to logical processes of thought alone. Some of our most beautiful beliefs, our strongest and most inspiring convictions come to us that way. But whether our beliefs come to us through reason or through intuition, they must be the result of our own effort to comprehend, and not merely the blind acceptance of a dogma imposed by a self-constituted authority, as human and as fallible as ourselves.

Man is as a sounding-board, and reacts more or less to the impacts of Truth when once heard, because there is something in us which responds to it; it is part of our inherent nature thus to respond and it is this faculty we should most try to cultivate. For us dogmas would then be unnecessary. We would be able to determine for ourselves what is true, and each one of us can even now to a certain extent be his own judge of spiritual truths. The extent depends on how much we have used our divine prerogative in the past. Like everything else, it grows with use, and becomes atrophied with disuse. We should strive to put spiritual truths under the torch-light of our own God-given faculties; it is in this way that one will eventually come to know the Truth—"Know ye the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

If we are to believe the story of Adam and the Garden of Eden, the speaker said, we must see that the above is true. For Adam was forbidden to eat of the Tree of Knowledge lest his (spiritual) eyes be opened and he become "as one of us, knowing good and evil." Not only good and evil in the moral sense is meant, but especially the True and the False in the spiritual sense. Since Adam did eat of that tree, he has verily become as one of the Gods, with his own potentialities of spiritual discernment, and capable of evolving these potentialities into capacities.

The claim of any church to infallibility must come to naught when it is seen that within that church there are differences of belief, more or less important, said Mr. Horne. Most men belong to one trend of thought or another through accident of birth or association, but it would seem to be wiser to follow that belief which best harmonises with one's own spiritual insight, and even then not to swallow all the doctrines of that denomination en masse but only accept those that appeal to the reasoning and intuitive faculties in the man.

Theosophy rests essentially on the development of the spiritual faculties with which every man is endowed, the lecturer concluded. Preaching no dogmas, holding up no one as an infallible authority.

"Theosophy holds out to the people the truths that Theosophists have arrived at by the use of their own insight, truths found scattered through the religions and philosophies of the ages. These are offered as grinding-stones on which to sharpen one's own spiritual faculties, accepting only those teaching which appeal to one's own reason and intuition. One thus slowly begins to realise the purpose for which he came into being, the development of his spiritual nature, the gradual drawing of the Man towards his Eternal Source. For it is only by allowing our soul powers to expand that we get any nearer to God; bottling up our own faculties of discernment only makes us spiritually sluggish—the acceptance of dogmas on blind faith does not bring us any nearer to the freedom that has been promised to those who 'know the Truth.'"

Dancing And Battle In Ireland

It would be instructive to learn how many rebels are languishing in the Irish Free State prisons and internment camps as a consequence of their addiction to dancing.

Scarcely a week passes but you read of "important captures" made at one of these presumably social functions by National troops who surrounded the hall.

By the same token many a beauty's dress must have suffered from the necessity under which she has been forced to cast herself upon the polished floor when—as not infrequently happens—firing breaks out.

To attend a country dance in these disturbed times, indeed, unless the company has been very carefully selected beforehand, is an adventure fraught with possibilities of danger. To be an Irregular, with your hand against the community, is not inconsistant with possession of sociable instincts, and these can so easily be gratified by dropping into a "hop."

The last consideration which appears to enter the mind of a rebel is that by his presence he may convert what is an innocent gathering into one of stark tragedy—he is a law unto himself.

GRIM SIDE OF FESTIVITY

Under such conditions the pleasant character of the country dance has changed. A girl friend of mine, long resident in England, came back recently, and together we decided to visit a village some miles away, where she was born. At night hearing that a social was to be held, nothing would please her better than to attend.

After the third dance she sought me out and whispered me to take her away. On the way home she explained. Everybody was changed, suspicious of his neighbor; everybody was anxious to talk politics, and yet did so under his breath for fear of being heard.

"And then," she added, "I was dancing with Michael O'. ——. He took me aside to point out secretly another young fellow. This one, he said, was suspected of being a spy, and then he drew from under his waistcoat the tiniest automatic and, nodding grimly, he whispered, 'He will not be spyin for long, by the hookey!'"

It may appear to outsiders as strange that these young "Dervishes," who think so lightly of taking life, destroying the railways and roads, and burning the old stately mansions, should yet retain sufficient of the social graces as to dance. But, living on a knife-edge, always menaced by a violent death, their actions are tinged with a certain defiant recklessness. Which explains much that would be otherwise inexplicable.

Women As Sea Captains

The British Board of Trade has told the Merchant Service Guild that there is nothing to prevent women from qualifying as master mariners and mates. There never has been. But there are very few women sea captains in the world, and none, I think, in Great Britain.

Any woman of average intelligence could pass the navigation part of the examination. Lots of women who are fond of boating and the sea might manage to get through the seamanship tests. But how many could qualify to sit for the examination?

To qualify one has to be apprenticed for four years, or serve four years before the mast. A captain's wife or daughter, sailing with him, might qualify by being "signed on" technically as a forecastle hand, but I doubt if she would satisfy the examiners.

There was, for instance, a famous examiner at Cardiff whose pet trick it was, as soon as a candidate entered the room to yell out in full quarter-deck style: "All flat aback forrard! What would you do, sir?"

Many an experienced youngster failed to pass that test, simple as it was. There would be no hope at all for a girl who had only technically qualified.

* * *

Frankly, in the old sailing ship days a woman could not possibly have taken her "ticket." It may be somewhat different in steam. Your old sailing ship sailor will tell you that steamship hands are merely housemaids, and that is largely true. They wash down decks, scrub paintwork, and occasionally rig an awning. Of sailor craft they know practically nothing.

Out of curiosity once I asked a deckhand in a liner to show me how to make a Turk's head. He said he would try to find out from one of the quartermasters!

A woman might well be able to hold a job like that for four years—but even a housemaid's job in an under-found tramp in a full gale of wind is something that would test the nerve of any woman.

Then, too, the men of the sea, whether in sail or steam, are still the hard citizens of the world, who at times have to be driven at the point of the fist, or the toe of the boot, or the blunt end of a belaying pin.

I cannot, somehow, see a woman handling any crew with which I have ever sailed. Even a skipper's wife has a difficult time of it, although she does not come into direct contact with the men, and, as a general rule, her husband must be a good man-driver before he dare take her afloat.

But to imagine a woman, unaided, trying to make a tough crowd of Liverpool "dockrats" jump lively when the decks are awash and the cargo adrift below—well, candidly, it is beyond me!

Harvesting Under Electric Lights

An Australian farmer, Mr. H. E. Bradtke, of Burrumbuttock near Albury, New South Wales, has demonstrated the practicability of carrying on farming operations by night as well as by day. At an outlay of £75, Mr. Bradtke fitted a pair of electric lamps to the header, for the purpose of taking off his wheat crop after dark. Another lamp was placed over the bag filler. The electric light was found to be thoroughly satisfactory. The first trial consisted of day and night operations for five and a half days. In this time the header went through 120 acres. Without night work, eight days would have been required. The trial is of importance, as farmers of the Riverina are turning their attention to electricity, and are hoping that eventually ample hydro-electric supplies will be forthcoming from the Hume reservoir on the Murray River.

Buffalo Chinese Pay Honor To Roosevelt As Benefactor

In paying their debts and beginning a new year with a clean slate, the Chinese Merchants' Association, of Buffalo, at their New Year's celebration unanimously adopted a resolution recounting the debt the Chinese owe Theodore Roosevelt for his action in returning the indemnity exacted from China for the Boxer uprising as a fund for sending young Chinese to American educational institutions says the New York Tribune. The association is seeking admittance to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, as a body.

The resolution follows in part: "At this, the closing event of New Year, Chinese Republic, 12, given by the Chinese Merchants' Association, of Buffalo, let us recall, as Chinese, the time when, after twenty-five years of work, our struggle to free more than 400,000,000 of our people from slavery and oppression seemed lost. The foreign Manchus had ruled over us for 800 years. Great and powerful nations looted and carried away the sacred relics of the oldest civilisation on earth. The Boxer uprising against the foreigners was the tragic result. This gave foreigners an excuse for further looting, assessing greater indemnities and the confiscation of additional territory.

"At this critical period President Roosevelt announced to the world that the United States of America demanded nothing and wanted nothing from China except the good will of the Chinese people. Following his declaration he returned to China the Boxer indemnity, amounting to $8,000,000; established an endowment with this money and provided that the interest should be used for the education of Chinese boys and girls in the colleges and universities of the United States.

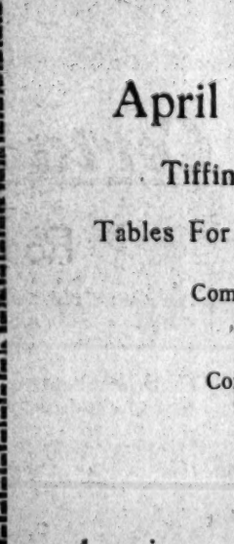
"The history of the world does not record a greater act of humanity nor one of more importance as an example of constructive statesmanship and outspoken diplomacy. His statesmanship indeed made possible the foundation of the Chinese Republic.

"President Roosevelt opened the door to freedom for our people. China owes her place with the progressive nations of the world to the statesmanship, vision and integrity of Theodore Roosevelt.

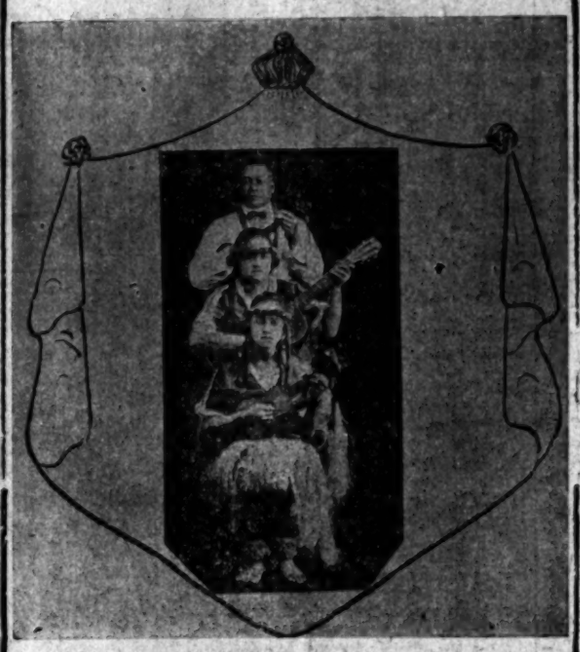
"Let the Chinese throughout the world remember the debt we owe to Theodore Roosevelt. Let it be resolved that the Chinese Merchants' Association make formal application for admittance as a body to the Roosevelt Memorial Association to help here and in China in perpetuating the memory and the ideals of Theodore Roosevelt."

Kemal's Bride Has Seat In Assembly

Angora, March 3.—A striking feature of the present session of the Turkish National Assembly is the presence of the bride of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who attracts considerable attention. But despite this Moslem innovation Mme. Kemal still clings to the national dress. At the opening session when Kemal spoke his wife attended, dressed all in black except for brown cotton gloves, and there was a tight fitting black kerchief under her chin. She sat in the diplomatic box on one of the narrow, plain wooden galleries at either end of the whitewashed room. Representatives of the American, French and Soviet governments sat beside her.



THE CREST
231 AVENUE HAIG
L. E. Brown, Mgr. F. H. Hyde, Prop.



The Last Week of
THE HAWAIIAN TRIO
Don't fail to see them at their best
ALWAYS the BEST at the CREST

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.
The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.
ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE
Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.
RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL" HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

ASTOR HOUSE GRILL
"The Society Rendezvous of Shanghai".
SERVICE a la CARTE
Dancing every night commencing at nine
Special Attraction
"THE KUROVSKY TWINS"
SENSATIONAL DANCERS
Reservations North 908
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

OLYMPIC THEATRE
WEEK PROGRAMME— April 16th to 22nd
On Mon., Tues. & Wed., April 16th, 17th & 18th at 9.15 p.m.
"Just Outside The Door"

STARRING THE PERFECT WOMAN OF THE SCREEN
EDITH HALLOR
A pretty social worker, striving to save her brother, falls into the meshes of a dishonorable plan.
A sister's noble sacrifice.
Cupid led her at last to happiness.
On Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd at 9.15 p.m.
ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
Marguerite Clark
in
"All of a Sudden Peggy"
She pretended she had a husband, so that her widowed mother could wed. Then the papers announced her marriage and she had to make good!
A zippy, laughable tangle of love. Filled with the sunshine that is Marguerite Clark.

MARGUERITE CLARK in "ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY" A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE
MATINEE On SUNDAY, April 15th at 3.15 p.m.
"Mary Ellen Comes To Town" and "BRIDE 13"
Episodes 13th & 14th

Olympic Theatre
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
Tonight, Last Time
For the first time in Shanghai from The Pavillion Theater of Paris.
Mr. and Mrs. BINOF
in an original sketch
and
CLASSIC DANCES
and

THE NEW ART FILM COMPANY
Presents
DOROTHY GISH
IN
"Mary Ellen Comes To Town"
A Paramount Artcraft Picture
MARY is coming to town with her baggage full of fun.
YOU will see the screen's greatest comedienne in a picture that will drown all your troubles.
MARY as chauffeur, saleswoman of drinks in a drug store, cabaret singer, in love and . . . in jail.
MATINEE
On Sunday, Apr. 15, at 3.15 p.m.
"Mary Ellen Comes To Town" and Bride 13" Ep. 13th and 14th

CAFETERIA
OLD CARLTON CAFE
Ningpo Road
April 16 To 21 Inclusive
Tiffin 12 To 2 p.m. Tea 4.30
Tables For Bridge Or Any Game To Your Liking
Come To Tiffin — Play Bridge — And
Stay To Tea — And Dance
Come Dutch If You Must — BUT
COME
Auspices of.....
American Woman's Club
BUILDING FUND DEPT.

JOHN HAIG'S
GLENLEVEN WHISKY
THE OLDEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.
AGENTS JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

D. PETER INVENTOR OF EVEY
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3133.

Notice is hereby given that in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 3132, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 18:

Resolution X.—That, in view of the abnormal traffic conditions prevailing in Shanghai and the necessity of providing for future development, a Commission consisting of a membership of 15 ratepayers be appointed, with power to fill vacancies, to arrange the method of procedure by which its business shall be conducted, and to determine the numbers necessary to form a quorum, and that the members of the Commission be selected in the manner as follows:—

5 members to be appointed by the Municipal Council;

10 members to be appointed by the Chairman of this Meeting, assisted by Sir Edward Pearce and Cecil Holliday, Esq;

and that the duties of this Commission shall be

(a) To enquire into the existing conditions under which traffic is now conducted, including the accommodation provided by the public roads, the various means of transport which are or may be in the future employed, and any other thing or matter in its opinion affecting the question;

(b) To report upon the same and make such recommendations as it may think fit; such report and recommendations to be printed and issued to the ratepayers within one month of their being received by the Municipal Council.

Proposer: Arthur. J. Hughes.
Seconder: Arthur Dallas.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1923.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3134.

VOTING TICKETS

Notice is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket by Monday morning, April 16, at latest, is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1923.
57975 A 17

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3135.

HOTEL LICENCE
BOARDING OR LODGING HOUSE—CHINESE.

The following amended licence condition will be enforced from April 16, 1923:

No. 22: "That immediate notice be given to the Municipal Police of any crime or death occurring on the premises."

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1923.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3136.

TRAFFIC.

Notice is hereby given that in connexion with the relaying of a storm water drain, the section of the Alabaster Road between the Kansuh and Chekiang Roads will be closed to vehicular traffic approximately from April 19 to May 10.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1923.
57976 A 17

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3132

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the following resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 18, 1923, at 2 o'clock p.m.:—

Resolutions I, II and III—Appointment of Chairman and Secretary and adoption of rules of procedure

Resolution IV—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1922, be passed.

Resolution V—That the estimated expenditure for 1923 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended thereto, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 6,000,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised:

(1) To take such action as may be requisite to exercise the powers of purchase vested in the Council under Clause 9 of the agreement made between the Shanghai Waterworks Company Ltd. and the Council, dated July 1, 1905. And in the exercise of such powers, to purchase the business and undertaking of the said Company and all the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects belonging to the said Company, but excluding from such purchase the fittings and plumbing business and undertaking of the Company, and all lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects appertaining thereto, and

(2) To raise, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may, in its discretion, think fit, such sum as may be required to complete the purchase hereinbefore authorised, and following upon such purchase.

(3) To carry on the business so purchased as a Municipal undertaking.

Resolution VII—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII—Election of Four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention at least 24 hours before the meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 11, for due publication.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room.
Shanghai, April 6, 1923.
57743

S.S. "President Jefferson" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Wednesday, April 18th, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler Reeves & Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
AGENTS.
58017 A 18

RIGHT BEER
Quarts and Pints

The Right Beer is specially brewed for this climate, a very excellent value and can be strongly recommended.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 2021
55952 F 2

LEAKY ROOFS

Any old roof can be made almost as good as new, for another five years.

I offer roof paint, roof cement paste, and metal preservative paint at $2.50 per gallon while stock lasts.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road.
Central 1892
55229

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3137

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND

Clubs desirous of securing playing space within the racecourse are requested to make application to E. Brook, Esq., 8 Yuenmingyuen Road, on or before Friday, May 4.

Each application should provide the following information in the order given:

1. Name of Club.
2. Name of Chairman or President.
3. Name and address of Secretary.
4. Number of Members.
5. Number of Playing Members.
6. Amount of Annual Subscription, if any.
7. Space applied for.
8. Whether, in case applications outrun the number of playing spaces, the Club is willing to share a space with another Club playing on alternate days.

All applications will receive the Public Recreation Ground Committee's attention, and permits will be issued as soon as possible after the date named.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1923.
57977 A 17

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3138.

Notice is hereby given that in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward, as published in Notification Nos. 3132 and 3133 the following amendment to Resolution V will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 18:

That after the words "be approved and adopted" there be added "except that the estimated expenditure on the Municipal Orchestra and Band be reduced from Tls 133,790 to Tls. 132,790."

Proposer: GILBERT E. PEET,
Seconder: V. J. S. RUMBLE.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary & Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 14, 1923.
58013 A 18

LOST

Notice is hereby given that we have lost a cheque of the Chu Ku, native Bank, No. 22 for Tls. 1,064.00 due on 20th of April, 1923. The public is warned against negotiating same.

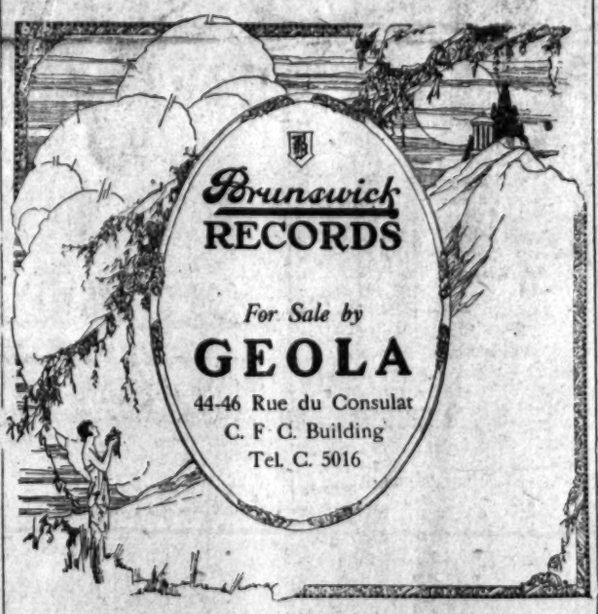
HUN YUEN COAL CO.,
213 Stone Bridge Road,
Sinza, Shanghai.
April 14, 1923. 58030 A 17

FOR "BETTER GOLF"
GOLF IN ALL WEATHERS

The "CRAIG GOLFMETER" improves your golf and enables you to practice and keep in trim in all weathers. It requires a space of only 11 feet by 16 feet and can be set up indoors or outside. It is suitable for wood or iron clubs and works equally well for right or left hand players. An excellent practice machine for Lady Golfers. A full 18 hole game can be played on it and matches held.

Call for demonstration or write for booklet to
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Sole Agents in China for Craig Golfmeters
42 Nanking Road, Shanghai

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.
SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager



Turkish Bath Stamboul
Hydro-Electro Therapy Establishment
(European Management)

At No. 34 Rue du Consulat at the corner of Chu Pao San, a private road, and a few steps from the Hotel Parisien.

Electric bath, vapour, and hot rooms, private bath rooms, shower baths, etc. Experienced masseurs. Open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m. Moderate Prices.

THE STAMBOUL BATH CO.
56878.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC EXHIBITION
Comprising all kinds of Chinese Athletic exercises with various weapons, boxing, wrestling, etc. etc., by the most famous boxers of China under the direction of
General Ma Liang of Shantung
to be held on
April 14, 15 and 16
From 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.
at
The Public Recreation Ground
outside West Gate
for
The Chekiang Flood Relief
Tickets: $2.00 and $5.00 each
Obtainable at S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
57972 A 15

Business and Official Notices

Brunswick Records

These Records are made under the direction of great interpreters—men who have the faculty of developing musical selections as they would be played by the composers.

Just as there are directors for the opera, the stage, the orchestra, BRUNSWICK now have directors for records.

This means that each BRUNSWICK Record is not only the work of some accomplished artist but is accompanied by the shading of a renowned director.

For Sale by
"GEOLA"
44 Rue du Consulat.
C. F. C. Building.
57110

CHARGEURS REUNIS

The above fast and up to date steamer 15,700 tons. d.w. will leave Shanghai for Marseilles end of May or beginning of June, 1923

Shanghai-Marseilles First Class L. St. 104.10.0.
Shanghai-Marseilles Second Class L. St. 44.0.0.

Agents: Rachne & Cie.
Telephone C. 953
T. F. 128

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. E. W. ALDERSON has been appointed Assistant General Manager of this Company as from today's date.

For
THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.
J. H. TAGGART.
E. BURROWS.
Joint Managing Directors.
10th April, 1923.
58029 A 18

NOTICE

Dr. James K. Westerfield announces that he has opened offices in the Chinese-American Bank Building for the practice of dentistry. In addition to his general practice Doctor Westerfield will specialize in the treatment of pyorrhea. His hours are from 9 o'clock to 12 and from 2 to 5. His telephone number is Central 1042.

57801

The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Notice is Hereby Given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. will be held in the Board Room of the General Managers of the Company, Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 23rd day of April, 1923, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolution:

That the resolution for the issue of Ordinary Shares passed by the Company in General Meeting on the 19th day of March, 1923, be altered to read as follows:—

"That 264,000 of the unissued Ordinary Shares of the Company be offered in the first instance at a premium of Tls. 2 per Share to the members of the Company in the proportion of 6 New Ordinary Shares for every 5 Ordinary Shares held by them respectively on the 8th day of May, 1923, and upon the footing that the full amount of each Share taken up plus the premium (making together Tls. 5 per Share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company."

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Dated 6th April, 1923.
No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
57864

TO LET

COMPLETELY FURNISHED
MODERN APARTMENT

in good location in French Concession. Rental Taels 135.00 per month including heat and hot water. For further particulars apply to Box No. 194, The China Press.

57970 A.15

The Standard Express Co., Inc.
Truck Service
Cargo shipped to any part of the world or forwarded to any address in China.
Moderate charges. Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed.
Nat. Com. Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 526 and 1316
57500

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION NO. 326.
INVITATION OF TENDER (138-9).
for
RAILWAY SLEEPERS AND BRIDGE TIES

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of, c.i.f. PUKOW

45,000 pieces HARD OAK OR OTHER HARD WOOD RAILWAY SLEEPERS.
500 pieces HARD OAK OR OTHER HARD WOOD BRIDGE TIES.

By order of the Ministry of Communications those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of one thousand Dollars ($1,000), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the material or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within the stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited, and his tender annulled.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on the outside of envelope "Tender for Sleepers 1923" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, the same must reach the Administration by Express Post before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th April, 1923 and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same day, in public.

Tender Forms attached with full specifications may be obtained from the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, upon payment of the above mentioned tender deposit.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

(Sd.) SUN FUNG-TSAO,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 10th April, 1923. 57880 A 21

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 325.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (220-1)

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of

DRUGS (FOR TWELVE MONTHS).

By order of the Ministry of Communications, those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00) Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderer after the selection of the tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the Drugs or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within the stated period after the announcement of selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited, and his tender annulled.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on outside of envelope "Tender For Drugs" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin, the same must reach the Administration before noon of the 25th April, 1923 and will be opened at three o'clock on the same day, in public.

Tender forms attached with full particulars of quantities of each kind of drugs required may be obtained from the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin, Hopei, upon payment of the above mentioned tender deposit.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

(sd.) SUN FUNGTSAO,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 7th April, 1923. 57854 A 16

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,700,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office,
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Paris Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Bauque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA-ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO. SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCIGOVINA, SERAJENO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 21st, 1915.)

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
Telephone: C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Khabox"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a speciality. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc, etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADH, Manager.
M. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 *Montgomery Street.*

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	
Soerabaya	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,584,600.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 *The Bund*

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation
金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000
Reserved Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.
Branches and Sub-Branches:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3800.
Manager's Office: C. 1350.
Foreign Dept.: C. 3446.

Nederlands che Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Pa'd-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current kael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserved ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale, Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; for Hankow: Misses Olive, Bomgen, Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. T. J. Eldridge, Mrs. Beddao, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Messrs. J. C. Plews, G. A. Wenyss, F. J. Meyers, Weston, McEuen, P. Fetangnsnim, W. Grave.
Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Pukow: Mrs. Guy Bidwell, Mr. W. F. Hmlin.
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic for Marseilles: Messrs. F. G. Smith, E. H. Perry, Pouget, P. Le Diberder, G. Liscoat, J. M. Pugin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gely, Mr. and Mrs. Moreau, Mrs. A. Yvonnou, Messrs. M. and L. Yvonnou, Yang, L. Bideau, E. Rivoalen, J. Franchi, A. Tarnier, M. Leroux, A. A. Curioli, Mrs. Muguet, Misses A. and F. Muguet, Messrs. J. P. and A. Muguet, Rev. Pere M. Lefebvre, Mrs. M. H. Okoli, Messrs. M. C. Simon, P. Cabe, P. Duffant, B. Robin, M. Dercoir, Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Lees and child, Messrs. A. Borel, E. Rey, M. H. Okoli, E. A. Levet, L. Legraud, C. Vilbaut, J. Recassar, C. Chamend, P. Pondaven, A. Broye, Y. Senan, P. Bataille, C. Becker, J. Bruynaut, V. Rost, A. Couchoud, G. Roud; for Colombo: Mrs. R. J. Loggey, Mr. H. P. Surrey; for Singapore: Misses Hong Siang Yuen, Chu Ya Chao, Lo Hu King Yuen; for Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. J. Joubert, Mr. Ngoc; for Hongkong: Mrs. R. Sarrault, Mr. M. Khan.
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin for London: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner, Miss C. F. Brixton, Mr. Doughlas, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gray and infant, Miss J. L. Hamilton, Mrs. D. F. and Master Hardy, Miss M. S. Hey, Capt. and Mrs. Hetherington and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. A. and Miss Kirke, Miss L. A. Leybourn, Mr. and Mrs. Normo, Mrs. Popsky, Mr. E. G. Rinell, Miss M. Roberts, Mr. W. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mr. A. Wood; for Marseilles: Misses A. Clive, S. Reisen, Kosloff, J. Monroe, Mr. S. Malkin; Mr. W. A. Rose; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore and daughter, Mrs. G. W. Hingston, Misses D. and K. Hingston, Mrs. H. T. Loo and daughter, Miss McGrath, Mr. P. M. Newton, Mr. Tan Nam-lioeng, Mr. G. G. Wilson; for Hongkong: Mr. T. D. W. Bannister, M. J. E. L. Greensell, Miss A. M. Pitts, the Rt. Rev. the Lord of Victoria.
Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Amoy: Mr. T. C. Kwan; for Hongkong: Mr. H. Donaldson; for Canton: Messrs. G. Copley J. M. Wright.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Tungchow: Mr. Clark; for Hankow: Messrs. W. L. Dong, L. Moller, W. H. Howe, Cruttwell, T. A. T. Begg, Rev. Austin Parte, Rev. Ulrich Kuetzen, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Abell.

Weather Report

April 13.—The continental anticyclone in central near Lake Baikal. The depression is still away on eastern Japan. The barometer rises in the South while it is falling in the Mean Yangtze Valley. Cloudy but fine weather, remarkably cold in the morning. Strong Northeasterly winds along the coast to the South of the Yellow Sea and at Kiukiang. Rain in Kwangtung.
April 14.—Weather overcast and a little milder. Moderate easterly breezes. The pressure slowly decreases, but is still standing above the normal value.

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Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	120,751.00

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Foreign Correspondents:
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Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

Li Ming, Manager.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office, C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 10, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	12-14
Mandarin	"	50-60
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	12-14
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	"	30-35
Geese	each	$1.60-$1.80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	8-10
Quail	"	20-22
Snipe	"	14-18
Teal	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	"	40-45
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	"	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	15-17
Melons	each	none
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-30
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	14-25
Peaches	"	none
Peas	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboos	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	16-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-15
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Broad Beans	"	5-7
Cabbage	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	8-10
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg plant	"	none
French Beans	"	14-16
Peas	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-6
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	5-8
Potatoes	"	$5.00-$5.50
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Radishes	"	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Folur Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	2.50
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.50
Barley	"	$4.90
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.80
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Instector.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,100 B.
Chartered	£17/- S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 625 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$250 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 24¾ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¾
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. $16¾ B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 200
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	86s. 9d.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 75 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 48 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18
Oriental Cons.	[illegible]
Raub	$7
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 165 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 165 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6 B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 207½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$178 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A. French Land	Tls. 115 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 115 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 14.85
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 25
Oriental	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112½
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 245 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 29 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 28½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 110½ B.
Routrie	$40 B.
Watson	Tls. 18 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35
Anglo-Java	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.77 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.55 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.15
Consolidated	Tls. 2.82½ B
Dominion	Tls. 2¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14¼ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9¼ B.
Karan	Tls. 7¾
Kedah	Tls. 1.30
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.40
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14½ B.
Padang	Tls. 5½ B.
Penghalan Durian	Tls. 1.15 B.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.30
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8¼
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2¼ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.90
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.40 B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 823
Cuffy Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 148 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 43xd. B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 75 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 175 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done

Shanghai, April 14, 1923
OFFICIAL
April 13
S'hai Cotton Tls. 104.00 June
April 14
Langkats Comb. Tls. 29.75 June
Docks Tls. 110. Cash
UNOFFICIAL
April 13
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.80
April 14
Shanghai Gas Tls. 45.00, 44.50
Hall and Holtz $6.75
Ziangbee Tls. 3.55

Money Exchange

Shanghai, April 14, 1923

Mexican Dollars
Market 72.15
Native Interest 02
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 318½
Copper Cash 246.500
Bar Silver 32
Bank rate of Discount.... 3%
Paris on London 69.47
New York on London .. 465¾
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3/13⅝
Demand 3/13⅝
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer 73¼
Demand 73½

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS SELLING RATES
London (T.T.) 3/13⅝
London (Demand) .. 3/13⅝
London 4 m-s 3/2
India (T.T.) 234
France (T.T.) 1095
America (T.T.) 73¼
Hongkong (T.T.) 74
Japan (T.T.) 68½
Batavia (T.T.) 189½
Straits (T.T.) 74¾

BANK'S BUYING RATE
London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/13¾
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/14
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/13⅝
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 1145
America 4 m-s l/c 77¼
Docs 77¾

Banks Opening Selling Rates
Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 74⅝=Tls. 133.75
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $185.03
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 2⅝d.=Tls. 6.19
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $8.56

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 5.73	@	3s. 1⅝d.	£1
" 1.22	@	73¾	Gold $1
" 1	@	1165½	Fr. 12.98
" 1	@	—	Marks —
" 1	@	66	Yen 1.69
" 1	@	232¾	Rupees 2.59
" 1	@	—	Roubles —
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@	15.12½	Ital. Lire 16.85

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

319.10	319.20
319.40	319.00
319.20	319.20
319.00	319.40
318.80	319.60
318.50	319.80
318.90	320.10
318.60	320.40
318.40	320.60
318.70	320.90
318.90	320.60
	320.40

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd year 6%	93.00	93.00
5th year 6%	47.00	47.00
7th year 6%	40.90	40.80
9th year 6%	61.20	61.40
6% Consolidated	45.90	46.20
7% Consolidated	49.10	49.00
11th year 8%	96.00	96.00
96 millions 8%	26.10	26.00

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 73¾
Demand buying on America 74¾
Demand selling on London 3s. 1¾d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 2⅜d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 330,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 14.60=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.00=1 Tael
Marks 12.000=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 93.40=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.05=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 134.00=100 Fr. Francs

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, April 14, 1923
OFFICIAL
Langkats Comb. Tls. 29.50 May
Tls. 29.00 April
Tls. 30.00 June
S'hai Docks Tls. 107.50, 110.00
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 208.00
Shanghai Gas Tls 44.00
Consolidated Tls. 2.85
Gulas Tls. 12.00 XD.

UNOFFICIAL
H. & S. Banks $1,130.00
Union Insurance Hk. $250.00
Langkats Comb. Tls. 30.00 June
Tls. 29.50 May
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 15.60
Tls. 15.50 June
S'hai Docks Tls. 107.00 Cash
Tls. 112.00 June
Tls. 109.00 April

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

April 14, 1923

Spot bar silver was up ⅛d. and forward ¼d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 66⅛ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 466.

Our official Sterling rate here today was raised to 3s. 1⅝d., the Gold Dollar rate to 73¼, the Yen rate dropped to 66½ and the other rates changed in proportion.

Our market at the opening was inclined to be firm but eased off during the course of the day.

In the morning business in Sterling was done at 3s. 2⅛d. April, 3s. 2⅛d. May and 3s. 2⅛d. for June. Gold Dollars at the same time were done at 74⅛ for near and forward deliveries.

At the close however, there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3s. 2⅛d. for April, 3s. 2⅛d. for May and 3s. 2⅛d. for June.

The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 74⅛ for near and forward deliveries.

Banks were quoting 3s. 2⅛d., 75⅛ and 1130 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

India bought silver in London yesterday and the market there as well as in New York is reported as steady.

CROSS RATE
(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 13.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=69.53 francs.

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Silk Report

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated April 6.

White Silk.—A few purchases are reported for America in Tsatlee New Style. Other sorts are practically exhausted.

Tsatlee New Style.—Cloud Unicorn and Double Horse, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 1,170 av. Gold Dollar and Fountain Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 1,160 av. Black Lion, 1, 2, Tls. 1,060 av. Cicada, 1, Tls. 920.

Steam Filatures.—A small business has been done at easier rates.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Considerable interest has been shown at advancing prices. Market is strong with distant delivery required. Best grades, Tls. 840 to 880 av.

Cables from Japan report a quiet market Shinshui No. 1 Yen 2,330.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI
From June 1 to date 16,318 bales white and 11,278 bales yellow.

	piculs
To London 2,129 bales.	
To France 2,999 bales white and 962 bales yellow.	
To Italy and Switzerland 183 bales white and 10 bales yellow.	
To America 8,750 bales.	
To India and Levant 1,932 bales white and 9,724 bales yellow.	
To Coast ports and Russia 842 bales.	
Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 14,763 bales and America 11,883 bales.	
Yellow steam 5,497 bales.	
Wild silk to Europe, etc., 3,333 bales and America 6,022 bales.	
SETTLEMENTS	
Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk	7,800
Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk	11,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	8,600
	27,900
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	100
Yellow Silk	500
Visible Supply for season to date	28,500

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The Clean Heart, by Hutchinson	$4.00
The Happy Warrior by Hutchinson	4.00
If Winter Comes, by Hutchinson	4.00
Once Aboard the Lugger by Hutchinson	4.00
This Freedom by Hutchinson	4.00
A Japanese Miscellany, by L. Hearn	4.00
Some Chinese Ghosts, by L. Hearn	4.00
Shadowings by Lafcadio Hearn	4.00
In Ghostly Japan by L. Hearn	4.00
Dannegan, by George Owen Baxter	3.50
Free Range Lanning, by Baxter	3.50
Louisiana Lou, by Wm. Wets Winter	3.50

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Fresh Kippers .....Per lb. $ 0.65
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Per 1 lb. tin. $1.10
Per 2 lb. tin. $2.10
YUEN TAH & COMPANY
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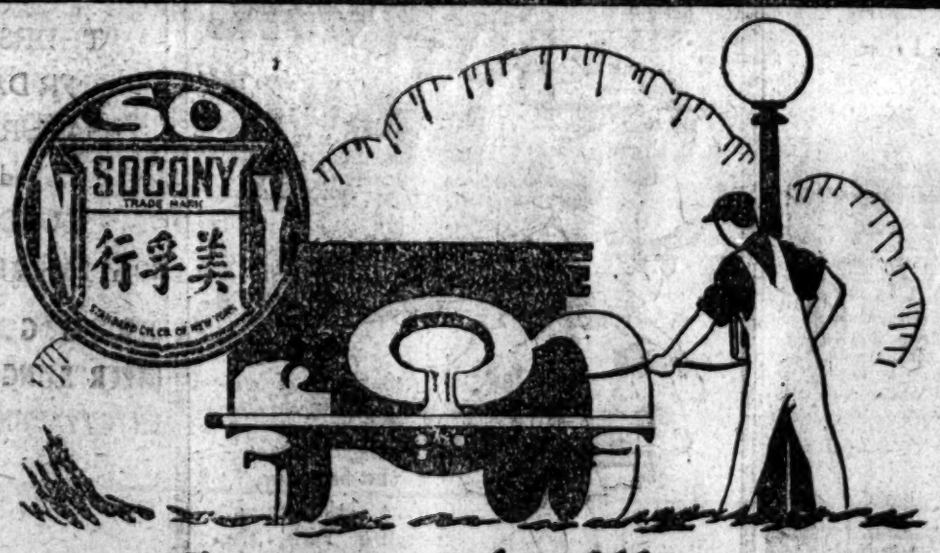

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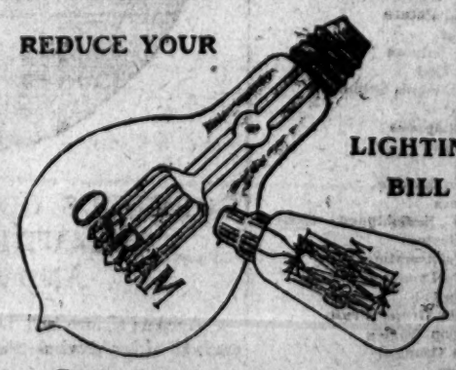

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Montenegro As A Part Of Jugoslavia

BY T. SARGENTICH

Montenegro, the brave little nation immortalised by Tennyson, whose rocks and hills were ever held virgin against the Turkish onslaught for many centuries, and who alone of all the Balkan States successfully repelled time and time again the followers of the Crescent, has, we have recently been told, lost its "independence" by uniting with its brethren, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in an ethnic Jugoslavia. It was stated by the delegates of the defunct Montenegrin Government, at the conference held in Genoa, that the Montenegrins were being oppressed and tyrannised by the Serbians and governed against their will. Cablegrams to the press in the United States corroborated these charges and enlarged upon them. It is a strange "coincidence" that all this information comes from Italian sources, and that these cablegrams were all dated from Rome. The Queen of Italy is the daughter of the late King Nicholas of Montenegro. No other explanation is necessary.

Has Montenegro really lost her "independence?" If the little Italian States of Sicily, Tuscany Piedmont and Naples, prior to 1870 independent and governed by Princes, lost their "independence" by uniting with Italy thereby creating the present Italy—people of one blood and language—then, and only then, have the Montenegrins lost their "independence" by joining their brethren of the same blood, language and customs in Servia, Croatia and Slavonia. A similar case can be cited in Germany, where Bavaria and other small States joined with Prussia in forming the great German Empire, only recently dissolved by the World War.

The Montenegrins (Cernagorci) are Serbs pure and simple. Mr. Gladstone once described them as "the very flower of the Serbian race." It may interest Americans to recall that after the great disaster to the Serbian Army at Kossovo, June 28, 1389, when the unnumbered hosts of Turks flooded and destroyed the Balkans and came to the very gate of Vienna, the few Serbs who survived after that terrible battle took refuge in the impregnable mountains of Montenegro and there they stood and fought for the cross, for honor and Serbian liberty (za Krst, casni, i Srpsku Slobodu), and became the guardians of the ancient glory of the past Serbian Empire, ever remembering the sacrifices of their brothers at the field of Kossova. The men of Montenegro have ever since worn on their caps a black band in memory of that tragic "debacle."

My brother, Civilian Administrator in Montenegro, with residence at Cettinje, writes to me apropos of the elections held upon the question of uniting Servia that the vote was almost unanimous for unity, that there were no disorders and that intense enthusiasm was displayed by men, women and children. Furthermore, a large delegation from nearly all the districts of Montenegro journeyed to Belgrade to be present at the marriage ceremonies of their new King and Queen. They were all laden with presents for the new rulers. Considering their poverty and the long journey, such a pilgrimage surely represents the strongest evidence of love and loyalty.

The appeals and protests regarding Montenegro are made mostly by a handful of discredited followers of the late King Nicholas, whom many of his own people call the "Benedict Arnold of Loveen" (a stronghold dominating the Bay of Boche di Cattaro which King Nicholas surrendered to the Austrians without firing a single shot). These appeals and protests were not taken seriously at Genoa, neither did they gain favor at The Hague, and the attempt to enlist American sympathy and support by the same methods will, it is hoped, meet the same fate.

Anthrax On Japanese Shaving Brushes

In Australia, a case of anthrax resulting from the use of a Japanese shaving brush was reported from Ganmain (New South Wales). After the death of the patient, two doctors diagnosed the cause as anthrax. The illness followed a slight cut sustained in shaving. The health inspector took all precautionary measures, including the seizure of all Japanese shaving brushes in the town. The brush used was sent to the Department of Health, which reported that the brush was anthrax infected.

Russia To Use The Metric System

(Russia News Agency)

Moscow, April 8.—In accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissaries, the Central Chamber of Weights and Measures has worked out the details of a scheme for substituting the old Russian measures by the metric system.

Several diagrams, placards and posters are prepared for translating old measures into new ones. The metric system will be soon introduced and strictly adhered to without any allowance for the deeply-rooted habits and prejudices.

DANCES 50 HOURS

(Chinese Wireless)

New York, April 13.—Miss Alma Cummings, of San Antonio, has formally established a new world's record for continuous dancing, having danced fifty hours, exhausted the energy of two orchestras and of seven men partners; and when she finished dancing she said that she was still not tired.

Empire Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT

AT 7 P.M.

"THE NAN OF THE NORTH"

Ep. 11th and 12—In 4 Parts

at 9.15 Sharp

Adolph Zukor Presents

ELSIE FERGUSON

in

"A SOCIETY EXILE"

From Henry Arthur Jones' Celebrated Play, "We Can't Be as Bad as All That"

MATINEE

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"A Society Exile" and "The Nan of the North" Ep. 11th & 12th

MATINEE PRICES

Box $0.60, Dress Circle 0.40 1st Class 0.20 and 2nd Class 0.10

Children 0.30, 0.20 and 0.10

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

AT 9.15 P.M.

THOS. H. INCE Presents

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"Other Men's Wives"

GORGEOUS GOWNS

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

AND A STARTLING STORY

A drama of love and intrigue in which this captivating star excels all of her previous triumphs

A production of superb radiance

ELABORATE PRODUCTION-LUXURIOUS DETAILS

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

"STILL ALARM" & "NAN of the NORTH" Ep. 13th & 14th

LYCEUM THEATRE

BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LTD.

Present

ROBERT COURTNEIDGE AND W. B. HOLLOWAY'S LONDON COMPANY

LAST TWO NIGHTS

Tomorrow at 9.15 p.m.

CLAUD ALLISTER, CHERRY HARDY, LESLIE GRAHAM

in

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND"

Tuesday April 17th at 9.15

Farewell Performance

"THE MAN FROM TORONTO"

Prices $4.00, $3.00, $2.00, $1.50

Booking open at Montrie's Daily and at Palace Hotel from 6 to 7.30 p.m.

Just arrived from HOME

Baking Potato
Halibut
Silver Salmon
Black Cod
Red Chinook Salmon
Ling Cod
Red Snappers
Roe Shad
Soles
Finnon Haddie
Bloaters
Fresh Sealshipped Eastern Oysters
Swift's Premium Ham
Swift's Premium Bacon
Mazola Oil
Florida Grape Fruit
Winesap Apples
Large Oranges
Lettuce
Celery
Cauliflower
Rhubarb

C. Eddie & Co.,
'Phone N. 139-40
Broadway

ISIS THEATRE

To-Night! At 7 and 9:15 p.m. To-night!

HARRY CAREY

in

"MAN to MAN"

A drama of adventure in the Far West! Whirlwind action, appealing romance and engrossing suspense will hold you breathless until the end.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at 7 and 9:15

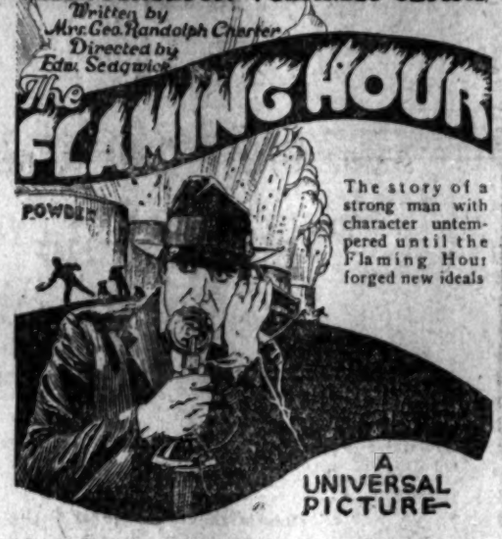
Frank Mayo

Supported by

HELEN FERGUSON and CHARLES CLARY

Written by Mrs. Geo. Randolph Chester

Directed by Edw. Seagwick



The story of a strong man with character untempered until the Flaming Hour forged new ideals

No matter how right you are in an argument, losing your temper always puts you in the wrong. See "The Flaming Hour"—a dramatic picture of a hothead.

— Also Presenting —

"The Jungle Goddess"

Episodes 3rd and 4th.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

A BIG COMPELLING MELODRAMA OF TO-DAY

A drama of love and hate, of faithfulness and jealousy, of sorrow and happiness.

The brilliancy of pulsating Paris, the colorful Carnival are among the many gorgeous settings.

7 PARTS 7

— Also Presenting —

LARRY SEMON

The King of Comedies in

"THE STAGE HAND"

A two-part comedy knockout. Full of laughs and thrills.

Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

To-day MATINEE at 3 p.m. To-day

MARIE PREVOST

in

"Moonlight Follies"

She loved to play with men—they are so cute and nice—but marry them—oh, never! And then she met Tony Grisold.

"The Jungle Goddess"

The opening 2 episodes, 5 parts

TWO SPLENDID FEATURES

WILL BE EXHIBITED FROM APRIL 16th to 22nd

AT THE **VICTORIA THEATRE**

On 16th, 17th and 18th

TOM MIX

IN

"A RIDING ROMEO"

More thrills than a serial and more laughs than a comedy.

Those who like exciting adventure and continual action will not miss Tom Mix.

Those who like a good amusing picture will see "A Riding Romeo."

"WHAT IS YOUR HUSBAND DOING"

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY

19th, 20th, 21st, & 22nd

SCREAMINGLY FUNNY!

INTERESTING!

ENTERTAINING!

WITH

DOUGLAS MacLEAN

AND

DORIS MAY

Another "Hit" of this great comedy pair.

It is a hilarious story of youth love and a wife who ignores what her "Hubby" was doing.

It is unanimously agreed by critics that it is the best comedy of the season.

MATINEE On SUNDAY, April 15th at 3.13 p.m.

"STILL ALARM" and "NAN of the NORTH" Ep. 13th and 14th

Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow writes as follows in their weekly circular dated Hankow, April 4:

Bar Silver stood at 32⅝ ready and 32⅝ forward on March 30, and after the Easter holidays was slightly firmer at 32⅛ ready, the foward quotation remaining stationary. The New York-London cross rate showed signs of weakness, dropping from 468⅝ on March 30, to 468⅛ on April 4. Sterling T.T. was stationary during the limited period of three days at the disposal of the business community, but 1d. over official quotations was readily obtainable on April 4. The Export market was lifeless, and consequently very little interest was shown in the 4 m-s. Credits rates, little if any business being transacted. Chinese market rates: (April 4) Shanghai Taels 96.9375. Local currency $69.525.

Exports.—A small quantity of sesamum seed and beans are reported to have been purchased during the week under review, business on the whole however is extremely dull.

Imports.—Piece Goods: There is little of interest to report, beyond a small inquiry for stock green, chiefly Blacks.

Yarn:—Clearances good, and some inquiry at poor prices.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

During the past week business on the local Stock Exchange has been fairly active with a strong investment demand and H. & S. Bank, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Shanghai Waterworks Co., Shanghai Land, Anglo-French Land & Shanghai Gas Co. have all advanced considerably. Cotton Mill, New Engineering Works, Shanghai Dock, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. and Rubber Shares have aroused very little interest and buying quotations for the last mentioned show a marked decline.

Quotations from London show that markets generally are firmer and the following are the latest prices offered to us by cable this week:

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B." £2. 14. 0

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B. I. £75. 10. 0

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F. I. £70. 10. 0

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1. 19. 0

British-American Tobacco Co., "B." £4. 11. 3

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B." £20. 15. 0

Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B." £4. 7. 9

Prince Of Wales Administers Fund

London, by mail.—The Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the University of Wales was handed today scrip to the value of £50,000 for the advancement of the work of the University by the Cardiff shipowner, Mr. Dan Radcliffe.

His Royal Highness was also the recipient of a cheque for fifty thousand guineas collected by London school children and teachers for the London Hospitals' Fund.

LOTTERIES IN AUSTRALIA

The Lotteries and Art Unions Amendment Act passed by the New South Wales Parliament came into force on January 1. Under the act raffling by means of tickets, cards, lots, wheels, or other games of chance is permitted only at bazaars or fancy fairs held for raising funds in aid of charitable institutions.

At The Carlton Theater

MR BERT LYTELL IN THE MISLEADING LADY

Lucy Cotton, the dazzling southern beauty of the stage and screen, is leading woman in Bert Lytell's latest starring vehicle under the Metro banner, "The Misleading Lady," from the successful stage play by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey. Miss Cotton plays the role of Helen Steele, the titular part of the play.

"The Misleading Lady" portrays Bert Lytell in the role of Jack Craigen, woman-hating engineer just returned from a big construction job in Africa. Almost his first experience on returning to effete New York is to meet beautiful Helen Steele, who breaks down his barrier of aversion to femininity and forces him to propose.

Only after he has made his avowal does Craigen realise that he has been victimised; that stage-struck Helen had wagered to bring him to his knees to prove her fitness for a leading part of a millionaire's "little theater."

Craigen is infuriated by such treatment and determines to teach her a lesson. He abducts Helen, struggling, to his hunting lodge in the Adirondacks. Acting the caveman he chains her to the floor. Craigen's brusque wooing first enrages her and later captivates her, so much so that when her fiance, with murder in his brain, comes to claim her, she refuses him and chooses Craigen.

The action of the story is briskness itself, with not a single slow movement, and moreover a rich humor pervades the whole. The picture was ably directed by George Irving, under the personal supervision of Maxwell Karger and is well up to Metro's highest standards. Lois Zellner wrote the scenario.

The supporting cast, besides Lucy Cotton, includes Frank Currier, Stephen Grattan, Rae Allen, Cyril Chadwick, Barret Parker and Arthur Hausman.

"The Misleading Lady" is to be shown at the Carlton Theater today to Wednesday, commencing with the matinee this afternoon.

PALACE HOTEL
SNACK COUNTER
OPULAR RICES
(MEN ONLY)

SERVICE FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Paris Midinettes Demand Increases

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 13.—As a result of the strike of midinettes a dozen policemen are guarding the entrances to the important dressmaking firms in the Rue de la Paix. The midinettes are demanding a 40 percent increase in wages, making a scale ranging from 150 francs a week for first class hands to 32 to 44 francs a week for apprentices, a 48-hour week and a half-holiday on Saturdays.

FRENCH TAXES

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 13.—The revenue from income-tax and war-tax during the first three months of 1923 totalled Frs. 764,473,800, an increase of Frs. 157,000,000 over that for the first three months of 1922.

APOLLO
MATINEE TO-DAY
At 3 p.m. & 5 p.m.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"DR. JACK"

USUAL MATINEE PRICES

ANNOUNCEMENT

Astor House Grill Room

THE DANSANTS

every afternoon at five o'clock

ADMISSION $1.00 including Tea

NOTE:—TO POPULARIZE OUR DAILY AFTERNOON THE DANSANTS A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR PER PERSON WILL BE MADE WHICH WILL INCLUDE THE USUAL TEA:

RESERVATIONS: NORTH 908

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

CARLTON THEATRE

MATINEE Today 3 p.m.
SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY
TONIGHT at 9.15

THE CAPTIVATING SUCCESS OF THE NEW YORK STAGE

BERT LYTELL

IN

"THE MISLEADING LADY"

It wasn't so much what She said as how She said it—nor yet so much what She did, as how She did it—that turned Jack Craighton from a Woman-hater to a Caveman Lover.

Learn what it is that makes some men rough and what can be done with a Girl who won't behave. A 20th. Century Caveman was he—but She liked 'em rough!

It's a picture that Hums with Action.

COMING WEDNESDAY
MATINEE SATURDAY

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"The Wonderful Thing"

BUSTER KEATON'S

SCREAMING COMEDY

"COPS"

Box Office Open from 10 to 10. Phone W. 3641

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY

Takes Pleasure in Announcing the Presentation of the Pretentious and Ultra-Elaborate Film Based on

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'

Masterpiece of American Fiction

"SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE"

The Romantic story of a Mining Engineer's Adventures at the outpost of civilisation

An ALLAN DWAN Production

"Soldiers of Fortune" bristles with thrills, throbs with emotions, glows with color, life, love.

A CAST SPECIALLY SELECTED TO FIT EACH CHARACTER HEADED BY ANNA Q. NIELSEN.

The dashing personality of the characters lends an authentic realism to this brilliant photo dramatization.

FIRST PUBLIC SHOWING OF THE AMERICAN COMPANY SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS

Proceeds to the American Company Funds.

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"

ROUND EIGHT

Admission: 90 cts. & $1.50

Booking at Robinson's

Town Hall

Tuesday, April 24th and Thursday, April 26th, 1923

Two Grand Violin Recitals by

FRITZ KREISLER

At the Piano

Michael Raucheisen

Booking Now at Moutrie's

Prices $6, $4 and $3

DIRECTION: A STROK

58039

APOLLO MONDAY and TUESDAY

BESSIE BARRISCALE

in

"BECKONING ROADS"

A Great Human Drama of a Wife's Fight for Happiness Against the Powers That Prey in the Dark

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Captain Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, April 15, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Monday, April 16th, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, April 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf, on Tuesday, April 17th, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Wednesday, April 18th, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2671 Tons, Captain Pelley, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, April 21, at midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KIUTWO, 1,644 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, April 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

KEELUNG & TAKAO via FOOCHOW.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on April 15th, at ..... For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, April 17, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. IRENE, Captain Patamel, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 17. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Captain McLean, will leave on Wednesday morning, April 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K. Cargo and Passenger Str. SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, on April 15, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS AND VICTORIA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer Arabia Maru 20,000 tons, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on April 13, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 Tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on April 23, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Amoy on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kashing is due in Shanghai from Swatow on Wednesday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsincht will leave Foochow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei this afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Dairen on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai on Friday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Newchwang on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Newchwang on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today, and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Yokkaichi tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji on Wednesday and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki Thursday morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay on March 31, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai Tuesday afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Gambada, from Calcutta via Rangoon, left Hongkong Wednesday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia left London on Thursday, March 29 at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 23.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mail of March 9, left Saigon at 7 a.m. Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Ben Line s.s. Benmohr, from London via ports, left Manila on April 9 and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong tomorrow.

The S.E. s.s. Ceylon, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Hamburg on April 6, and is due to arrive in Shanghai on May 19.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza, from London on March 15 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Tuesday.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London on April 27.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenapp is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London on May 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar which docked at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Wednesday afternoon, will sail for Japan ports at 3 o'clock this morning.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise, with the French mail of March 23, will leave Saigon on April 20 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 27.

The M.M. s.s. Angers is due to leave Marseilles next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 25.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere left Marseilles on April 6 and is due in Shanghai on May 11.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic left Shanghai yesterday morning and is due to arrive in Marseilles on May 20.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin left Shanghai yesterday morning and is due to arrive at Marseilles on May 20 and in London May 29.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Vancouver for the Orient on Thursday, April 5.

The S. and B. s.s. West Faralon is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on April 21 and will sail for Southern ports on the 23rd.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Nomentum is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on April 25 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on April 29.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on April 21.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on April 21.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient on April 28.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, April 27 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong ad Manila on April 30.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, May 5 and is to sail for same port via Hongkong and Manila on May 11.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln, from San Francisco on April 5, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on April 25.

The Ard. O. Line s.s. Scottsburgh left Singapore for Marseilles on April 7.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison is due to leave Seattle next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on May 7.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on May 4.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on May 9.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru is due in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports next Wednesday and will sail for Manila and Hongkong Thursday morning.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce left Woosung last night and is due to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on May 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant which sailed from Seattle on April 8, is due at Yokohama next Friday and in Shanghai on April 25.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson which docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday, will shift to the Standard Oil Wharf, Pootung, at 9.30 o'clock this morning and is sailing for Hongkong and Manila early in the afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Steamers Departed

Apr. 14—Loongwo for Hankow
Apr. 14—Chungking for Hankow.
Apr. 14—Changon for Hankow.
Apr. 14—Hsin Shantung for Chungking.
Apr. 14—Yohyang M. for H'kow.
Apr. 14—Kwongsang for S. H. Canton.
Apr. 14—Lycaon for Europe.
Apr. 14—Mylle for Vladivostok.
Apr. 14—S. Dart for C'wangtao.
Apr. 14—West Jessup for Portland via Hongkong.
Apr. 14—Kumano M. for Japan.
Apr 14—Nankin for London.
Apr. 14—Armand Behic for Marseilles.
Apr. 14—Sinkiang for S. H. C'ton
Apr. 14—Sungshan M. for Amoy, etc.
Apr. 14—Soochow for Tsingtao.
Apr. 14—Chusan for W. C. T'tsin.
Apr. 14—Seikyo M. for Dairen.
Apr. 14—Shinfoo for C'wangtao.
Apr. 14—Tjileboet for Mecassan.
Apr. 14—Taksang for C. Newchwang.
Apr. 14—Taishun for H. Canton.
Apr. 14—Fuji M. for Tientsin.
Apr. 14—Omi Maru for Japan.
Apr. 14—Meifoo for River ports.
Apr. 14—Meinan for River ports.
Apr. 14—Taiyo M. for H'kong.
Apr. 14—Pres. Pierce for San Francisco.
Apr. 14—Yungshin for Ningpo.
Apr. 14—H. K'angteen for N'po.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

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S.S. "NILE" ..... Apr. 21
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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 15
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	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 19	May 5
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	May 1	May 17
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	May 13	May 29
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 25	June 10
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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	April 27
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Fares to Europe Reduced

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Asia	July 14	July 30	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... May 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA ..... May 18
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..... June 1

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,

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S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 14
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	May 12
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAN D	June 9

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Apr. 27
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 11
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	May 25
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	June 8
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	June 22

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For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" Apr. 28

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Shanghai to Europe £120, £112, £98, £80

Through Connection along the Pathway of the Sun

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru, via Dairen	April 18
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	May 1
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	May 28
Korea Maru via Nagasaki	June 8

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru, direct	May 9
Korea Maru	May 23
Shinyo Maru	June 3

Frequent sailings thereafter.

Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

Numerous trans-continental trains leave daily for New York and all Eastern points.

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S. Kinno, Acting Manager
71 Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Kitano Maru ..... Apr. 16
Shanghai M. ..... Apr. 17
Yawata Maru ..... Apr. 18
Chikugo Maru ..... Apr. 19
Nagasaki Maru ..... Apr. 20
Nikko Maru ..... Apr. 21

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
*Taketoyo Maru ..... Apr. 22

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
Kaga Maru ..... Apr. 19

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Kaga Maru ..... May 5

FOR EUROPE
Mishima Maru ..... Apr. 21
*Toyohashi Maru ..... May 4
*Tajima Maru ..... May 5
Hakozaki Maru ..... May 5

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Yoshino Maru ..... Apr. 19

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru Mid of May

*For Cargo

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Phone: North 1155.
Private Nos. Passenger Dept. 7. 9. 10
Local Freight Dept. 11. 12. 13
Ocean " " 14. 15. 16

Tel. Add: "YUSEN SHANGHAI"

M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT			27th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	19th April	12th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	29th April	26th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	9th June
ANGERS	20th April	27th May	23rd June
CHILI	4th May	10th June	7th July

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st Class			2nd Class		
MARSEILLES	A. £. 120	B. £. 110		A. £. 86	B. £. 80	
LONDON	A. £. 126	B. £. 116		A. £. 90	B. £. 84	

Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe
Reservations made in the trains—All facilities for landing and reforwarding of baggage at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
MEINAM expected Shanghai first week in May.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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Offices: 9 French Bund
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North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... April 29

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Apr. 25
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... April 27
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 5

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... April 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 11

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No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... May 6

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... May 7

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ..April 23
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Dairen) .... May 4
(Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... May 4

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... April 16

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... April 16
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... April 19

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "SHINKO MARU ..... April 12

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Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Road ... Phone East 208 and 212.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
		0h. 3m.	7ft. 10in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
11	5	21	21

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
5. 3 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	5h. 34m.	6h. 27m.	4h. 49m.	7h. 12m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
April 30.00 in.
762.0 mm.

Vessels Due

Andre Lebon, *Marseilles*	Apr. 16
Benmohr, *London*	Apr. 16
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama*	Apr. 16
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Apr. 21
Chungking, *Hankow*	Apr. 22
Chusan, *Tientsin*	Apr. 22
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	Apr. 21
Fausang, *Tientsin*	Apr. 16
Gambada, *Calcutta*	Apr. 15
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Apr. 17
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Apr. 15
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Apr. 15
Hsin Kangteen, *Ningpo*	Apr. 17
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Apr. 18
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	Apr. 16
Kaga Maru, *Seattle*	Apr. 13
Kaho, *Amoy*	Apr. 15
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Apr. 21
Kashing, *Ewatow*	Apr. 18
Klangfoo, *Hankow*	Apr. 16
Klanghsin, *Hankow*	Apr. 19
Klangshun, *Hankow*	Apr. 21
Klangteen, *Hankow*	Apr. 23
Klangwah, *Hankow*	Apr. 17
Klangyu, *Hankow*	Apr. 15
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 15
Kungping, *Newchwang*	Apr. 16
Kwangtah, *Hongkong*	Apr. 16
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 22
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Apr. 15
Mishima Maru, *Kobe*	Apr. 19
Nganking, *Hankow*	Apr. 18
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Apr. 19
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	Apr. 18
Nile, *Hongkong*	Apr. 21
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 20
Pres. Jackson, *Hongkong*	Apr. 18
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama*	Apr. 21
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Apr. 18
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Apr. 19
Shengking, *Hankow*	Apr. 19
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Apr. 15
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong*	Apr. 19
Soochow, *Tsingtao*	Apr. 19
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Apr. 16
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 16
Sulyang, *Hongkong*	Apr. 23
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Apr. 15
Tatung, *Hankow*	Apr. 21
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 19
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Apr. 18
W. Faralon, *San Francisco*	Apr. 21
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Apr. 18
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Apr. 20
Woosung, *Hankow*	Apr. 23
Yawata Maru, *Osaka*	Apr. 15
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Apr. 18
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Apr. 17

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mail on board the Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson, for Hongkong and Manila will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KARMALA	April 28
	KASHGAR	May 12
	NYANZA	May 26
	SARDINIA	June 9
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	April 28
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TAKADA	April 20
	TORILLA	May 13
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	May 5
	EASTERN	June 2
	ARAFURA	July 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.
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S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR" ..... April 25
S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" ..... last half May
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" ..... last half June

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Meteorological Reports

April 15, 1923. SICCAWEI

	April 8.		April 9.	
Sun rises today at 5.39	30.13	30.17	30.07	30.03
Sun sets today at 18.23	†0.35	†0.39	†0.19	−0.07
(Inches)	†0.25	†0.07	−0.06	−0.14
Barometer (Variation for 24 hrs. at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	NNE	ENE	ESE	SE
Wind—direction	12.4	8.7	12.4	26.1
Wind—miles per hour	60°1	45°2	43°7	58°6
Temperature (Fahr.)	44	74	91	55
Humidity %	1	0	3	1
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	—	—	—	—
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)				

April 8 — 24 hrs. Previous average

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT		Jan. 1922	Variation	same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.07	†0.21	30.06
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 53°4) (Max. 64°2)	58°3	−3°4	53°8
Rainfall (inches)		7.91	0.03	8.71

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr. 18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 19	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 20	—	New York via Suez	Karonga	Br. B & S
Apr. 21	—	New York	Taketoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 21	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 21	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am. China Mail
Apr. 22	—	New York	Teketoyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 23	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 25	—	New York via Suez	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 28	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 29	—	Portland, Ore.	W. Nomentum	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 30	—	Portland, Ore.	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co
May 1	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 1	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 4	—	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 4	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 5	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May 11	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
May 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 19	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May 20	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May 25	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 26	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 28	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 8	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 15	9.00*	Yokohama, etc.	Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co
Apr. 16	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 17	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 20	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Apr. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 18	—	Liverpool, etc.	Deinodocus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 18	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhineland	Ger. H. A. Line
Apr. 20	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Apr. 20	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenade	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 22	—	Hamburg, etc.	Havenstein	Ger. H. Stinnes
Apr. 23	—	Singapore, etc.	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 24	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Poona	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 27	10.30*	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 28	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
May 1	—	[illegible]	We	Ger. Mel. & Co.
May 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
May 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyohashi M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tajima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 5	—	London, etc.	Hakozaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Am.	Jap. O.S.K.
May 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Florence	Br. J. M. & Co
May 12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 12	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Glenogle	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Meriones	Br. B & S
May 16	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S
May 18	—	Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
May 22	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Nelens	Br. B & S
May 26	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 26	—	London, etc.	†Nyanza	Br. M. M. & Co
May 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
May 30	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S.
June 6	—	Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
June 9	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 9	—	London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co
June 13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
June 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
June 23	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 7	—	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

May	5	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
June	2	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
July	7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	15	11.00*	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	16	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	16	—	Keelung, etc.	Fukukan M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	17	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17	noon	Amoy	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17	5.30	Ningpo	Tungshin	Chi. N.S.S.
Apr.	17	—	Amoy, Swatow	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	—	Hongkong, C'ton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	1.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	19	—	Keelung, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	19	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	19	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	21	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	22	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	25	—	Hongkong, Manila	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr.	27	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	27	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	29	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Monemtum	Nor. Lumber Co.
Apr.	30	—	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
May	4	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May	4	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May	9	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May	9	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May	11	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	11	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	15	11.00*	Dairen	Saikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	15	11.00*	C. T'sin, N'chwang	Chinkiang	Br. B & S
Apr.	15	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'sin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	16	10.00*	Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17	11.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Apr.	17	3.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B & S
Apr.	18	1.00	Newchwang	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	19	1.00	Antung	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	22	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	15	noon	Pukow	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * P.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 18	1 p.m.	Siberia M.	S. Francisco	May 14
Apr. 19	9 a.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle	May. 5

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 20	3 p.m.	Mishima M.	Marseilles	May 26
Apr. 27	———	P. Lecat	Marseilles	June 2

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Chefoo and Tientsin	Today	9.30 a.m.	Chinkiang
Vladivostok & Siberia	Apr. 16	5 p.m.	via Trans
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Apr. 16	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Tientsin	Apr. 16	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao and Dairy	Apr. 17	9.30 a.m.	Saikio Maru
Newchwang	Apr. 17	10.30 a.m.	Kwangse
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Apr. 17	1.30 p.m.	Shuntien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Amoy & Swatow	Apr. 16	9 p.m.	Irene
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 17	9 p.m.	Kwangtah
Amoy	Apr. 17	10.30 a.m.	Shansi
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 17	10.30 a.m.	Liangchow
Swatow	Apr. 18	10.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Amoy	Apr. 18	9 p.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Today	9 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Japan ports	Today	11 a.m.	Kitano Maru
Japan ports	Apr. 16	7 p.m.	Shanghai Mr
River ports	Apr. 16	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Apr. 17	5 p.m.	Kwangtah
Germany, ports	Apr. 17	5 p.m.	Rhineland
Japan ports	Apr. 18	9 a.m.	Yawata Maru
Japan ports	Apr. 18	7 p.m.	Chikugo Maru

Steamers Arrived

Apr. 13—Kohinur from Bombay.
Apr. 13—Chofu M. from River ports.
Apr. 13—Hailee from N. Customs.
Apr. 13—Doricstar from London.
Apr. 13—Pres. Pierce from Hongkong.
Apr. 13—Taiyo M. from San Francisco.
Apr. 14—Yungahin from N'po.
Apr. 14—H. Kiangteen from Ningpo.
Apr. 14—Fukuyei M. from T'tao.
Apr. 14—Luchow from H'kong.
Apr. 14—Wugo M. from Chinwangtao
Apr. 14—Klangan from Hankow.
Apr. 14—Poyang from Hankow.
Apr. 14—Luenho from Hankow.
Apr. 14—Courie from Hankow.
Apr. 14—Agapeno, from Japan.
Apr. 14—Fukuken M. from Dairen.
Apr. 14—Pres. Jefferson from Seattle.
Apr. 14—Tell from Dairen.
Apr. 14—Yusang from Swatow.
Apr. 14—Unkai M. from Chinwangtao.
Apr. 14—Tachang M. from Hankow.
Apr. 14—Shunchong from C'foo.
Apr. 14—Rhineland from Japan.

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AUCTIONS

Acting under instructions from Messrs. Seth, Mancell and McLure, official accountants of the International Mixed Court.

Will sell at Salesroom on Monday, 16th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

Stock of Watches, clocks, spectacles, watch chains, spectacle cases, etc., etc., etc.

and

Furniture, Fixture and Fittings Removed from No. 122 and 130 Fokien Road for convenience of sale.

MIDDLE SALESROOM

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CLOTHING, ETC., TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT MIDDLE SALESROOM ON TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1923, COMMENCING AT 10 A.M.

COMPRISING

Ice chest, Wardrobe, Folding card tables, Mirror back, Dressing table, Commode with pan, Oil stove, Electric table fan, Overmantle mirror, Cloth stand, Motor car head and tail oil lamps, Cabinet, ENAMELLED IRON BATH, Single iron bedstead with wire and other mattress, Brass, Standard clock, Child's wicker cot with mattress, Child's Perambulator, FOLDING GO-CART, Child's tricycle, Electric Ceiling fan 200 Volts, Pictures and frames, Large gilt frame oil Painting, Brass curtains rods, Ice cream freezer, Pickel Stands, Wooden single and double bedstead with wire and other mattress, Fire guard, Large wall mirror, Japanese screen, Kitchen utensils, Books, and sundries, etc., etc., etc.

also

A Large assortment of Gent's and lady's clothing, Boots, and shoes, etc., etc., etc.

AT. No. 22 SEYMOUR ROAD

On Tuesday, April 17th 1923, at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES (MOSTLY MANUFACTURED BY TAI CHONG & CO.) contained therein

HALL.—Umbrella vase, Brass bell, Mirror back Hat and umbrella stand, Oil Painting, Blackwood flower stand, Table, Chairs &c.

NEW AXMINSTER CARPETS ON STAIRS AND LANDING.—Brass stair rods.

DRAWING ROOM.—Axminster Carpet, Japanese lacquered inlaid fire screen, Brass coal box, Fire brasses, E. P. mounted Ostrich Egg in glass case, Silk Tapestry covered Teak Drawing room suite, Carved Canton blackwood writing desk, Carved Blackwood marble top table, Flower stands, Brass Jardinieres, Fur Rugs, Bookcase, Books, Vases, Good Pictures, Silver ware &c.

DINING ROOM.—Carved Oak Sideboard, Blackstained Round Extension Dining table, Folding card table, Tapestry covered spring Arm Chairs, Leopard skin rug, Good E. P. Ware, Crockery, Glass ware, Oil Paintings, Brass vases &c.

CONTENTS OF 4 BEDROOMS.—Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Fur rugs, Tin lined Ottoman sofa, White enamelled Oval bevelled mirror door large wardrobe, Oval mirror back dressing table, mirror back Chest of drawers, Table and Chairs to match, Brass mounted White enamelled Single Bedsteads, Horse hair mattresses, Elder down quilts, Table and bed linen, White enamelled bevelled mirror door wardrobes, mirror back dressing tables, Chest of drawers, Simmon's Single Bedstead, Pictures, Rattan chairs, Electric table lamp, Bookshelves &c., &c.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN.—Teak ice chest, Capboard, Table, Dresser, Marble top table, Saucepans with iron rack &c.

also

AN ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE CUT GLASS WARE
On view Sunday and Monday, April 15th and 16th.

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday, 18th April, 1923, at 2:30 p.m.

6 Cases Photographic Plates, 3 Cases Paper, 8 Boxes Toilet Paper, 9 Cases Grey Blotting Paper, 3 Cases Tobacco Leaf, 38 Cases Tinfoils (Damaged), 4 Cases Enamelled Basins, 1 Case red Brown and Copying Pencils, 2 New German Money Boxes, 3 New Scales, 150 Coils and 2 Wooden Reels Double Galvanized Wire Rope, 80 Dozen German Door Handles, 30 S. F. Hammer Heads, 10 Smith Pokers, 2 Cases Electric Fan Blades, 100 Cases Sole Protectors, 20 Dozen Pocket Knives, 22 Dozen Butchers Knives, 2 Dozen Tailor Scissors, 10 Dozen Razors, 40 Dozen Ash Trays, 40 Dozen Turnscrews, 20 Boxes Trouser Buckles, 3 Dozen Hock Saw Frames, 10 Pairs Carriage Lamps 12 Steel Hammers, 10 Dozen Engineer Hammers, 80 Dozen Stove Bolts, 4 Gross Roofing Bolts, Iron Wood Screw, 10 Dozen Gold Enamel, Electric Bells, Copper Tacks, 10 Gross Spring Button, 4 Gross Brass Buckles, 23 Dozen Paper Bender, 4 Dozen Sheers, 3 Dozen Padlocks, Clippers, 10 Dozen Tower Bolts, 4 Dozen Scissors, 4 Dozen Hasp and Staples, 2 Gross Porcelain Knobs, Door Handles, Letter Plates, 20 Dozen Chest Handles, Brass Pullers, Picture Hooks, 1 Case Rivets, 2 Cases Tannery Machine, Canned Openers, Pen Nibs, Cotton Ropes, Webbing, Yellow and Red Cloth, White Canvas, 1 Piece Waterproof Cloth, 1 Case Cotton Italian, 9 Parcels White Cotton Embroidery, 10 Boxes Trimmings, Native Cloth, Blankets, Linoleum, 6 Drums Tropical Paint, 6 Dozen Cigarette Holders, 8 Dozen Bottles Perfumery, Shaving Brushes, Leather Trunks, Kerosene Lamp Burners, Fittings and Chimney, Lavatory, Sinks, 17 Bags Queen Anne Brand American Flour (Damaged), 40 Cases Assorted Herring, 4 Barrels Salt Herring, 8 Cases Pilchards, Cheese, 100 Pkt., Dates, 7 Cases Chocolate, 400 Cases German Beer, 10 Cases Brandy, 11 Cases Jenebra "Canero," 10 Cases Jenebra "Compane" 5 Cases Vermut, 4 Cases Moscatel, 6 Cases Rhum, 4 Cases Anis Extra, 9 Cases Gin, 2 Cases Whisky, 300 Bottles White and Red Wine, 2 Cases Champagne, etc., etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

FORWARD AUCTIONS

Monday, April 16th, at No. 39 North Soochow Road.
Old Chinese Porcelains bronzes and Scrolls belonging to Dr. Stafford Cox.

Saturday, April 21st. Stamp Auction—Property of C. R. O. McBain Esq., Upper, Salesroom.
Friday, April 27th. House Auction—No. 54 Range Road.
Saturday, April 28. Stamp Auction—Upper salesroom
Monday, April 30. House Auction—No. 43 Peking Road.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

American—Asiatic Co.

Beg to announce that they are making a cash advance to the extent of 50 percent on cargo and household goods that are entrusted with them for sale at the Public Auction in their Salesroom.

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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Appraisers and General Brokers.
Telephone Central 1519

Will sell by Public Auction with in their saleroom
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Useful Household Furniture and Sundries
COMPRISING:—

Double Iron and Wooden Bedstead with Bedding, Mirror door Wardrobe Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Tiled Top Washstand, American Leather Covered Couch, and Easy Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Ice Chest, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Square Stoves Oil Stove, White Painted Bed Room Suite, Round tables, Table Glass Wares Table Linen, Electric Lights, Porcelain Wares, Axminster Carpet, Photograph, etc., etc., etc.

ALSO

1 New Home Treadle Sewing Machine.
1 Lot of Leather Valises.
6 Sets Harness Estirups.

ON VIEW ON MONDAY

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell by Public Auction.

At No. 277G Avenue Joffre

On Tuesday, the 17th April, 1923

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries.

Comprising:—

Dining room, Bedroom, Bathroom, and Kitchen requisites carpets, dining room table and chairs, dinner wagon, coalbox, wall plates, jardiniere stand, pictures, mirror door wardrobe, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, centre table, white enamelled iron bath tub, commode, ice chest, kitchen stove, and cooking utensils, Electric fittings throughout, etc., etc., etc.

On View Monday Afternoon.

Forward Auction.

19th, April, House Auction at 18 Yu Yuen Road.

Particulars will be published later.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants will sell by Public Auction within their Godown

No. 40A Kiangse Road

On

Tuesday, the 17th April, 1923.

At 2.30 p.m.

SUNDRY CARGO

Comprising:—

One "Koban" motor engine, a large quantity of mixed coloured paint, dye, indigo, rubber roofing, hard ware, saws, files, pliers, carpenters' tools, and sundries etc., etc.

also

One press packing machine, P 2

On view morning of sale.

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SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
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All goods of our own manufacture are going at 25% below cost of production.

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One Roamer Touring car.
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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Haknow: Miss J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Appleton, Messrs. Lowder, Chalk.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Messrs. W. J. Reid Ealcock.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson from Seattle and ports: Mr. M. and Mrs. R. Bategay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chao, Mrs. E. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Flynn, Messrs. H. B Gallop, W. T. Han, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hednemann, Messrs. T. Hayashi, A. R. Kneeland, J. Koho, Mr. and Mrs. W. and Miss C. Larson, Messrs. S. Mackawa, Manzo Oda, G. T. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pustau, Messrs. B. L. Seton-Winton, Robt. H. Smith, Hsuan Wang, E. Weeks, W. J. Wilson, C. Walthekker, R. Yamaguchi; through for Hongkong: Messrs. D. G. Bates, W. Crane, Phung Deaton, Dr. H. and Master H. D. Ellis, Mr. K. Elsner, Captain W. E. Kent; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. C. Henriques, Mr. J. E. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Monginois, Mr. J. E. Nolte, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Pinckerton, Mrs. M. H. Whittle.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Soter, E. R. Cartwright, W. Lowe, Miss M. M. Northmore.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong: Messrs. De Shime, Stephens, Billesoly, Caldwell, Bakoot.

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Per T.K.K. s. Taiyo Maru from San Francisco and ports: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bovey, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Duff Mr. L. E. Durr, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ferroggiaro, Miss and Master J. Ferroggiaro, Mr. H. Leo Gould Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Guedes, Mr. and Mrs. Hee Kwong, Master Hee Ng Seong, Miss Hee O. Mee, Mr. H. Hitomi, Mr. Y. Inouye Mr. W. D. Jamie, Mr. Lan Bing, Mr. Lan Chung, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Han, Miss Leong Yee Hun, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Levy, Miss Marion G. Levy, Mr. K. Mitsuya, Mr. G. Morriss, Mr. K. Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. W. Okada, Mr. James C. Potter, Marquis A. Sho, Countess. T. Tsugaru, Mr. S. Tsukamoto, Mr. H. Ueki, Mr. M. Watanabe; though, for Hongkong: Mrs. G. H. Ambler, Miss E. F. Bennet, Mr. F. O. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith, Dr. Jean T. Zimmerman; for Manila: Miss M. Amerillo, Mrs. M. E. Kauffeldt.,

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IS THIS YOU?

Some people live in an eternal gloom. They believe themselves to be the object of all the vexations that beset mankind. Petty grievances and trivial troubles rasp and irritate beyond endurance. They magnify little annoyances that would pass by other people with stronger nerves, unnoticed.

Admit that you yourself feel like this at times—everybody does in the Far East. These fits of gloom and grumble are the clouds that precede the storm. They are the signals of nerve exhaustion and will recur with greater frequency as time goes on unless prompt measures are taken to get things right.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, APRIL 15, 1923

Bishop Manning.

The Bewildering Love Dilemma of the Rev. Dr. Grant

1921: Bishop Manning forbade the marriage of Dr. Grant and Mrs. Philip Lydig because her second divorce, in Paris, on grounds of incompatibility, barred her from Episcopalian marriage rites.

1922: Dr. Grant publicly criticized the divorce laws of his church and urged liberal laws for remarriage of divorced persons, whereupon they were made more stringent.

1923: Dr. Grant preached his startling sermon questioning Christ's power and miracles, but in his next sermon denied it had anything to do with his engagement.

Mrs. Lydig and Her Second Husband, Major Philip Lydig from Whom She Later Obtained a Paris Divorce.

CANON 43.

CANON 43.

Of the Solemnization of Matrimony.

§ I. Min... be careful to secure the observa... State govern... ing the civil co... the place where the service shall ...

§ II. [i.] No... nize a marriage except in the pr... wo witnesses.

[ii.] Every M... out delay formally record in the pro... ame, age and resi- dence of each p... d shall be signed by the Minister ... marriage, and, if practicable... at least two w...

§ III. No Minister, knowingly after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living, from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. Nor shall it be lawful for any member of this Church to enter upon a marriage when either of the contracting parties is the husband or the wife of any other person then living from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. But this Canon shall not be held to apply to th... innocent party in a divorce for adultery ... that before the application for such ... d of not less than one year ... granting of such di...

Canon 43 of the Episcopal "Articles" Forbidding the Solemnization of Matrimony Insofar as It Relates to Certain Divorced Persons. Inset a Photograph of Rev. Dr. Grant's "Fighting Face."

Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, and Below, Pickets at Dr. Grant's Church Denouncing Both Him and the Bishop.

WHAT DR. GRANT SAID:

Very few clergymen to-day who have been educated in the large universities accept the idea that Jesus had the power of God.

Christ did not go there (to a literal hell), for the place does not exist.

Am I helped either in my own inner life or in my preaching to others by affirming that such a body (Christ's), in utter defiance of the law of gravitation, walked upon water as upon a solid floor?

EPISCOPAL "ARTICLES:"

There is but one living and true God . . . And in unity of this Godhead there be three persons of one substance, power and eternity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

As Christ died for us, and was buried, so also it is to be believed that He went down into Hell.

In the name of the Holy Scripture we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testament, of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church.

Beautiful Mrs. Rita Lydig Whose Engagement to Rev. Dr. Grant Antedates the Sensational Controversy in Which Various High Dignitaries of the Episcopal Church Have Become Involved.

NOT in a century has there been a romance so tangled as this! Whether it is "behind" the ecclesiastical revolt of the radical bachelor rector of Fifth Avenue's oldest church, or not, the two cannot be dissociated. The orthodox Episcopalian canons, against which Dr. Percy Stickney Grant has raised the protest that reverberated around the world, are unequivocally such that he cannot marry the twice-divorced millionaire beauty to whom he is proudly betrothed within the church of which he is, himself, a famous minister. Should a parallel instance be brought before him, he could not perform the ceremony as an Episcopal minister.

If Dr. Grant now marries Mrs. Rita Hernandez de Alba de Acosta Stokes Lydig, he must do so in open defiance of the bishop while millions of people are openly discussing the possibilities of a heresy trial against Dr. Grant. If he does not, he must give up the first great love of his life at 62 and acknowledge that he is bound by the rules of the church, several of which he so ringingly challenged, even refusing to admit the divinity of the physical Christ and the Immaculate Conception.

TWO weeks after he preached his famous "questioning sermon," Dr. Grant leaned from the pulpit he had occupied for thirty years and, with a faint smile touching his lips, said:

"A statement was made that my point of view or attitude is governed by a certain personal relationship. Now that is denied by the fact that I have been saying just what I have said for nearly forty years. Certainly I cannot be accused of saying special things to-day on account of any relationship which, fortunately for the person involved, is not of forty years standing."

A ripple of interest passed over the crowded congregation. For, in one of the pews near the front, was "the person involved," Dr. Grant's fiancee, Mrs. Philip Lydig.

Mrs. Lydig is known as one of the most beautiful women in America. She was Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba de Acosta, the daughter of an old Castillian family. At the age of sixteen she married William Earl Dodge Stokes, owner of the Ansonia Hotel and one of New York's wealthiest and most picturesque sporting millionaires.

The marriage took place in 1895. It ended four years later with a suit for divorce by Mrs. Stokes. She won a decree on the only ground recognized by the New York courts. Years later, when Mrs. Lydig testified in litigation brought by the second Mrs. Stokes to protect her dower rights, the former Rita de Acosta said:

"Mr. Stokes struck me often. I remember him striking me a number of times with a jacket with heavy buttons on it. It hurt me very much. I considered Mr. Stokes had ruined my life."

The second marriage of the beautiful Spanish girl who already had established an enviable position in New York society, was to Major Philip M. Lydig, Harvard graduate, "catch" of the New York 400, clubman and aristocrat.

They were married in 1902. In 1914 Mrs. Lydig went to France and quietly entered suit for divorce in Paris, charging incompatibility, desertion and failure to support. Her action did not become known until she won her final papers in 1919. Exactly two years later she announced her engagement to Dr. Grant.

Dr. Grant's friendship with Mrs. Lydig began seven years after her marriage to Major Lydig, when she was at the height of her fame as a beauty, a distinguished hostess, a collector of fine paintings, and a patron of the arts.

A brunette of the most patrician Spanish type, Mrs. Lydig had been painted by some of the most celebrated artists of Europe and America. Her exotic gowns were copied by leading modistes. She had hats and bodices named after her.

The minister who was to find through this lovely lady his great love and his great problem was no less an arresting figure than she herself.

Six feet tall, broad-shouldered, rugged, with a head like a lion and eyes of battleship gray, a football player in college and a boxer all his life, Percy Stickney Grant was known as a fighter and a rebel—yet a poet and a thinker, too.

He had had his first clash with ecclesiastical authority before he was ordained. Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, refused to induct young Grant into the ministry unless he gave up a fellowship awarded him for still another year of university study at Harvard. Grant, protesting, yielded. He became assistant minister at the Church of the Ascension in Fall River, Mass.

Fall River is a mill town. His former choir boys say Percy Grant cured them of "rock fighting" by giving them boxing gloves, and taught them football to replace gang war. There is a legend that Grant once licked the town bully.

In 1893, when he was thirty-three years old, Dr. Grant was called to the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth avenue and Tenth street, New York. It was the oldest church on the avenue, attended mostly by pioneer families. Dr. Grant accepted the call only on one condition—that the pews be made free. This was the first of many steps by which, in the thirty years of his ministry, he lifted the church from the verge of bankruptcy to a paying parish and changed the character of the congregation from age to youth, from conservatism to liberalism.

During the war Dr. G...nt inaugurated a public forum at the Church of the Ascension at which he and other speakers advocated doctrines admittedly Socialistic. Bishop Burch, then head of the New York diocese of the Episcopal Church, "solemnly protested" against holding such meetings in a sacred edifice. Dr. Grant thereupon removed the meetings to the parish house directly behind the church.

Before his engagement to Mrs. Lydig was announced, Dr. Grant's views on divorce excited the attention of his Church. In 1920 a fellow minister charged that Dr. Grant had performed marriages in which one contracting party had been judged guilty in a divorce suit. Canon 43 of the church expressly forbids this. It bans remarriage of divorced persons except where an innocent party got a divorce on statutory grounds.

This canon precipitated Dr. Grant's complex dilemma between his fiancee and his church. When his engagement to Mrs. Lydig was announced, Bishop Manning forbade any Episcopal minister in the diocese to perform the ceremony, for Mrs. Lydig's second divorce was not obtained on statutory grounds. Neither Dr. Grant nor Mrs. Lydig would comment on this blow to their plans.

Then, last September, just before the meeting of the Episcopal House of Deputies in Portland, Oregon, Dr. Grant made a public statement, criticizing the marriage laws of his church and urging more liberal laws for the re-marriage of divorced persons. Churchmen assembling in Portland construed this as the "fighting rector's" great effort to change the church canons and thus clear the way for his marriage. If such it was, the effort came to nothing. The deputies, instead of changing Canon 43, strengthened its provisions.

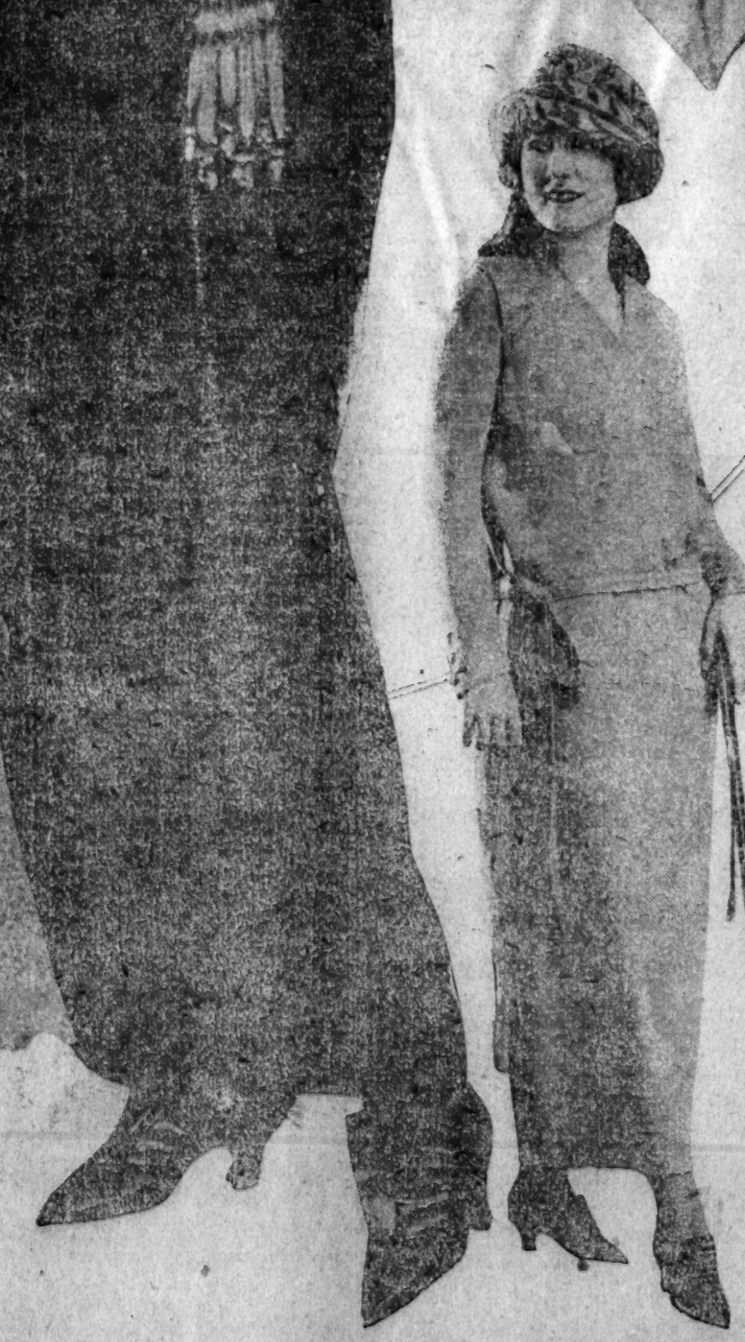
On January 15 Dr. Grant startled the religious world by preaching his now famous sermon. Bishop Manning called on him to recant or resign. Dr. Grant neither recanted nor resigned, and though Bishop Manning did not call him before a heresy tribunal, he answered the rector severely.

No reference was made by Bishop Manning to Dr. Grant's engagement, but the Living Church, supporting the Bishop and condemning Dr. Grant, declared: "Dr. Grant wants to get married, and to marry a woman twice divorced. He has declared this with the utmost frankness, and the persistence with which his views on marriage and divorce enter his utterances is quite suggestive of King Charles's head."

Frocks for Slender Youth

THE slender silhouette of youth has a charm all its own. To enhance the graceful symmetry of her budding lines, fashion selects the simplest frocks.

Youth does not need the luxurious materials of the matron's mode. Her frocks should be of the lighter colors and simpler lines, so that adornment detracts not a whit from her own natural beauty.



YOUTH flaunts her charm in simple frocks. Slender youth asks for the plain lines, the softer fabrics and the least adornment of all the modes.

For outdoor wear there are two attractive costumes pictured. One boasts the modish note of Winter, with its wide collar and cuffs of fox. It is fashioned on the three-piece lines; the skirt and jacket of velvet and the attached blouse of a bright shade of silk crepe. Swinging gracefully from the unusual belt line is the chenille tassel, matching the shade of the blouse.

Encouraging is the thought that the weather will soon be sufficiently warm to permit the other outdoor costume its vogue. For it promises to be a popular model with its woolly jacket and cloth skirt. The jacket is bound in silk and shows five glass buttons at the closing.

The dance frock pictured is fashioned of soft crepe chiffon, with an abundance of picot-edged petals on panels, blouse and girdle. You will notice the neckline is rather high, in charming contrast to the sleeveless arms. Colorful fruits, designed of bright bits of charmeuse, are arranged at the girdle to lend verve to the simple background.

Knitted with a fine stitch is the schoolgirl's frock which shows only piping and a leather monogram for its trimming. The frock is a one-piece affair, divided gracefully at the waistline by a band of self material. The frock is slipped on over the head and the wide neckline snapped closed above its piped opening.

Another simple street frock is shown of wool fabric. This model is strictly tailored with the boyish note accented. Notice the tailored cuffs, the blouse pocket and the string girdle that makes this frock ideal for sport wear.

Chiffon for the evening affair symbolizes the slender lines of youth. The plain but attractive evening frock illustrated boasts only its circular skirt and a wreath of ribbon flowers laid gracefully across the bodice. Wide ribbon is used for the girdle, tying at the hip and falling into long, uneven streamers.

Later we will see the crisp lines of the taffeta frock for afternoon occasions. If you would fulfill fashion's final dictate, you should include a woolly skirt and a silk costume blouse in your Spring wardrobe. They are ideal for sport wear and the schoolgirl will find them quite as appropriate for the classroom. Slender youth must not forget her youthful lines in selecting her clothes.

FASHIONS

Lace, Feathers And Ribbons Adorn Hats

Hats herald the season. They are the torch-bearers of the new styles. To them is assigned the honor of placing a whole new aspect upon the silhouette of fashion. And when, after weeks and months of reiteration of one set of styles, the new hats begin to appear, they send a positive thrill of hope through the female system.

Just now we have between season hats and really Spring hats —that is, we can find them both if we set out to do so. They are different and astonishing in some respects, while in others they are showing many of the same lines that were characteristic of them during the past season. There is still every tendency to suit the hat to the type, and, therefore, there are many and numerous shapes and styles to be found so that every personality and every contour of face may be suited.

Before the season of dresses has started hats are not only well on their way, but they have actually established their identity and set the pace of their construction for any coming season. They seem to be more fearless, more sure of the new ideas that are embodied in their designing. Then, too, a new hat is not nearly so much of an investment nor an experiment as is a new dress. It does not represent so great an outlay of money, nor does it present so startling a change from the old to the new. It forms an easy means of transition and that is the reason, possibly, why every woman loves to try her experiments with a hat instead of with a dress or coat. She can in this way establish her own place in the personality of fashion. She can learn to recognise herself in a new guise while the change is only partially complete.

As you go about the town just now, when Winter hats are passe and when the midseason ones are more or less conspicuously present and when Spring ones are seen now and again, you are struck with the prevalence of the little poke bonnet. It is closely fitted to the head. It has a mere nothing of a brim that turns down all around the face, it has little or no trimming and it is about as darling a thing as women have elected to wear for many days and many seasons. Hardly does there exist the face which cannot be made younger looking by the simple method of adding a little something of this sort to the top of the head.

The trimmings on the close fitting hats can be almost anything that happens to strike the individual fancy provided it is kept in one character and not piled on to too great an extent. To be sure, there are large masses of feathers to be seen posed upon the sides or backs of the littlest of hats, but then they are so lacy in their effect and so light in texture that they do not really give the appearance of being in the least massive. Added to which they are disposed to droop over the sides of the hats and to trail down the neck and about the shoulders so that they become rather trimmings for the gown as well as for the hat. They do not pretend to confine their attention to the hats. That would be too much of a good thing on so small a hat. They spread their ornamentation beyond the limits of any brim and find various ways and means of disposing of themselves after they leave the parent stem.

Ribbon is used, and still more ribbon. It is bound about the edges of the brims of these tiny hats, and then it is used in bows and rosettes and cocardes and in loose, waving ends. The fact is that a small hat is more likely to have trimmings of ribbon as not, and one of the advantages of this expression is that it is good for the sport hat as well as for the dress hat, and the one that is worn strictly for the street. You see it everywhere, and, even though at first the hat would seem to be totally minus trimming of any sort, it frequently develops that there is a stray band of some exotic bit, wound around the crown.

On the sides of the little pokes there are rosettes of pleated ribbons that are most fascinating to see. They are done from plain ribbons and those that are woven with color and with silver and gold threads. They may have little metal edges or they may be made entirely of the metal ribbons, but usually they include some sparkle of one sort or another.

From Paris the very latest news is that the ribbon flat rosettes applied to the side of small hats and large once must have in their centers some arrangement of small and brightly colored flower buds. The edge of the rosette is made of a fluted ribbon in dark blue, and then the center is just a mass of closely gathered ribbon roses done in every bright color. It looks like some sort of an exotic flower growth, and it seems particularly appropriate to the lines of the newer hats.

After the rage for a certain small hat, there is bound to come a reaction and therefore we might just as well attune our thought to the approach of larger and broader brimmed hats. They will come, necessarily, with the approach of Summer when shade hats are always in demand, but even now there is hint of their approach and from Paris we have word that many of them are already upon the market.

Also in the set of pictures there is seen one of these hats of larger construction. It has a maline top for its brim so that the effect of the whole is of something light and airy. But the facing of that gracefully dropping brim is made of a mass of little feathers placed together so closely and lightly that it looks only like some sort of a downy fabric, which is, however, far more becoming than any material could ever be. There is a spreading bow of the maline at one side, and it is provided with loose and flowing streamers that sweep away from the hat and form one of those drapings that has a particularly becoming way about it.

Lace and still more lace is to be seen on the newer hats. It is the trimming of the moment to be sure and nothing can be more feminine nor more surely becoming than is this vogue. Black lace is decidedly popular. In fact it is the only color that should be used because it is so thoroughly satisfactory that it should be left alone in its glory.

There are toques trimmed with lace, poke bonnets with lace, large hats with lace. Everywhere you turn you find some other sort of a hat that is showing lace somewhere about its shape, either dripping from the edge of the brim or showering in a cascade over one side or both.

Style is a matter of knowledge after all, and if you know that lace is a popular thing of the moment, why, then, there are any number of chances for you to whip some of your old hats into shape, and to see that they take their places just sort of naturally in the brand new scheme of things. Every woman loves a frame of filmy lace for her face, or if she does not, then she should. It can take ten years off her life if she does it artistically. And what woman is not willing to experiment and try if she knows that this reward stands there waiting for her in the distance?

One little poke shape was made of black tafetta tightly fitted to the brim and draped into a graceful crown. Then, for trimming, there was a swoop of black lace about the base of the crown, and at the right side there was arranged a collection of bows that were wired to stick out quite pertly in the air. There were several long streamers of the lace, then, falling over the side of the brim and one of them was long enough to twist and twine itself around the throat of the wearer making a becoming scarf and an excellent thing to wear with one of the very low necked frocks that are an expression of the present day's styles. This sort of hat is an excellent thing for restaurant wear, for it is never too heavy looking either for daytime or night and it is dressy enough to be the thing to wear with that kind of semi-street dress which is so popular with the American woman.

Lace veils are also very popular, as well as are those which are embroidered in rather heavy strips along their edges. These drape over the outlines of a hat in a most conspicuous manner and they can be adjusted and arranged so that they bring out the fine points of any hat, leaving those that are not so good to sink into oblivion under the meshes of the artistically imposed veil.

Ribbon brims and ribbon bows are parts of the newer road grimmed hats. There is one, for instance, which has a high and puffed crown made of the finest of straw braids. Then there is a brim made of accordion pleated taffeta ribbon. It forms a sort of poke bonnet shape and at the direct back there is a drooping bow that finishes off the brim and makes a bit of trimming even though it is made of exactly the same ribbon that composes the brim itself. This is a youthful hat and one that does perfectly for that pretty-pretty type of face that must always have something fluffy to carry out its own expression.

There is the wide brimmed straw that seems to be taking to a ribbon band and a floppy ribbon bow that hangs away from one side. There is always a hat of this general character, though it is not always trimmed in the same manner, but this season it seems probable that the bow of ribbon will be the thing and that its color will harmonise rather than contrast with that of the hat itself.

Embroidered toques are all the rage, especially in this mid-season weather. They are made in the brightest of colors and whether they stick to shadings of the same color or decide to assemble many and contrasting tones, they are arranged so that they are practically hats in themselves without calling up the trimming box to help them out in any particular. There are embroidered strips from which to drape these hats and there are brocaded stuffs which do nicely and decoratively for the same purpose. They are great favorites with those women who are having their three-piece suits carry over into Spring and who, by the addition of a fresh and interesting hat, can make this look like something quite new in themselves. One can afford to have several of these little toques ready at hand to be worn for different needs and different occasions. They are simple ways to relieve the monotony of what might be a perfectly good costume but on that had become a trifle tiring from too much wear.

The high crowns are features of the newer hats that, if they had burst upon us quite suddenly, might have been too startling. As a matter of fact, however, they have grown and grown in stature until we have with us crowns of large heights and we do not particularly notice that they are out of the way. They are quaint enough in appearance and there are certain faces that never looked so picturesque as when they took to wearing this certain sort of crown. They are usually attached to those tiny and close-fitting mushroom brims that add a trifle more of picturesqueness to the general effect. And as for trimming—that is the most inconsequential part of all. It can be just a spot or just a ribbon band or just a mere mention of what in the trade is called a "fancy."

There is a way of sewing vividly colored leaves to the crown of one of these small hats that is most attractive in its way. One of them had these leaves that were silvered sewed all over the back and sides of a high and round crown. The hat was a brilliant blue, and with the trimming of flat silver leaves, the whole effect was something that was extremely smart. Another hat was black as to its foundation, and then it had some flat gilded daisies sewed all over the surface of its rounded and well shaped crown. In this way, you see, the trimming become a veritable part of the construction of the hat, and they do away at the same time with any necessity of extra decoration. In fact, anything added might prove an interruption serious enough to spoil the whole effect of the hat.

Hats have brims that are flat as can be, and are then turned away from the face, either directly in front or at one side. They are often made of satin, again of taffeta; sometimes they are shaped from felt, and at other times they are covered with other and miscellaneous fabrics. But they sweep away from the face always in a wide and rolling line, and they are usually trimmed along this turned-back section with some arrangement of subtlety covered flowers that chime in with the coloring and decoration of the hat itself.

On Lenghtening A Skirt

It is likely that most women after examining their last year's clothes for warmer days will find it necessary to lengthen the skirts of frocks to bring them up-to-date, for several inches have been added to many of this season's models.

Although lengthening a skirt is not so simple a matter as making one shorter, yet it only needs a little ingenuity and trouble to "drop" a skirt to the length required. "Why not let down the hem?" asks one girl. That is certainly a possibility, but a let down hem is often unsightly, and all skirts do not possess a wide enough hem to make any appreciable difference.

An excellent way to lengthen a coat-frock is to cut off the skirt at the waist-line, or below the waistline if there should be a join satin, braid, ribbon, or bradcovered cloth, reattaching the skirt there, and insert a broad band of beneath it. As the long waistline is to continue in favor, this method of lengthening a skirt has a very becoming and up-to-date effect. Cutting off the hem and inserting a similar band of braid or ribbon between the hem and the skirt is an alternative method.

A silk frock may be made longer by letting in a broad band of contrasting patterned ribbon. Instead of being inset straight round, a piece of the ribbon should be placed across the front and back of the skirt just at the hipline, and two other pieces of similar width let in lower down at each side. The result is very pretty, especialy on a bouffant skirt.

Fringe may be utilised as a lengthening medium. If it is also added to the sleeves and perhaps to the girdle, it serves an ornamental as well as a utilitarian purpose.

A more drastic method is to cut the skirt quite short, finish it by an ornamental hem, van dykes, or a fringe, and wear it over an underskirt of the same material or a contrasting one.

Flounces are returning to favor and may be utilised to make a skirt longer. They would need to be made upon a lining and alternated with plain bands of the original skirt. This idea would be specially suitable for tub frocks or other thin summer dresses.

Fashion Decrees

That the skirts of tailored suits for the coming season will be worn shorter than those in vogue during the past few months. In some cases the difference of an inch and a half to two inches is noticeable.

That day frocks are longer and cover the ankles.

That for evening wear the length of gowns is definitely increased. They brush the shoes, and the impression of length is accentuated by side draperies, or sash-trains, which hang below the hem of the gown they embellish.

Typewriter "Cosies"

Many women possess typewriters of their own, and use them at home for either business or social correspondence. Now although a typewriter is extremely useful it is not generally particularly ornamental, especially if it is kept in a boudoir or sitting-room.

MADE TO MATCH

One woman, realising this, made a "cosy" of cretonne to match her chair-covers and curtains, and slipped it on the machine over its ordinary cover. Taffeta, satin, or linen would all be equally appropriate for such a purpose. A cover made of green linen, with the monogram of its owner worked on it in a darker shade, would be very effective.

The leather worker might achieve quite charming results in leather or suede and the popular doll or doll's head might do duty as a handle.

TO RESTORE VELVET

When velvet has been crushed in packing and there are marks on the pile, it can be restored in the following manner: Fill a basin with steaming hot water, and hold the part to be treated over the bowl with the inner side downwards. After a short interval the pile rises and the material resumes its original freshness.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ½-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

STAINS ON A WASHSTAND

Disfiguring stains upon marble-topped washstands may be treated successfully with one or other of the following mixtures: Make a paste of 1 oz. of powdered pumice-stone, 2 oz. of crushed washing soda, and 1oz. of powdered chalk. Rub this into the stains, and when they have vanished from the marble well wash with soap and water. If the stains are of long standing, mix together one gill each of soapsuds and ox-gall and half-gill of turpentine, then add as much finely-powdered pipeclay or fuller's earth as make a stiff paste. Apply this mixture with a brush, let it remain on the marble for three days, then wipe it off.

DISCOLORED CROCHET

Borax will whiten discolored crochet. Use a dessertspoonful to a pint of warm water, and let the work soak in it for 20 minutes or so. This done, wash it well in the usual way, using really hot water and rinsing very thoroughly. If the work is still inclined to be brown-looking, let it dry by the fire, and then soak again in the borax powder and wash as before. If the work is ironed while it is just slightly damp a better result is obtained. Work of this kind should always be pulled out with the fingers and placed previous to ironing.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1923

Luck Played No Part In Career Of Paige President

BY W. A. P. JOHN

It was along toward the end of the second hour of my stay in the President's office of Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. Brown, rugged, clear eyed, and quick moving, Harry M. Jewett sat in his chair talking. And what a compelling talker he is, too! At the time we were discussing the question of success—a subject which I never fail to bring up if given half a chance. For ask ten successful men the recipe of succeeding, and you will receive ten interesting variations of the following answer: Be practical. Be honest. Be ambitious. And work like hell. But dangle the same bait before the eleventh man—and you will get square before the eyes a frank, fresh answer that will knock you galley west. This deals with the eleventh man.

He had been telling an inspiring story—telling; it in a fashion that made the minutes pass with amazing rapidity. And when I asked him—a man who has been successful, I believe, at every single thing he has undertaken—he sucked at his English briar a moment and said, "I'll tell you—a lot of things that contribute to a man's success are just flukes. Lucky turns of the card. Strange workings of circumstance that give one man an opportunity, while a better man remains in obscurity. For example—you remember that experience of mine in putting down the railroad drain? Just plain luck! They happened to give me the job. I happened to finish it. And overnight I was considered a 'great engineer;' they were all talking about me." He paused momentarily and, in a somewhat confidential tone, went on. "But I wasn't a great engineer. Why, there were men on that engineering staff who were real geniuses; men who had forgotten more than I have ever learned! Luck . . . . That's one of the big answers to the question you asked me."

Of course, you are curious to know about the experience of putting down that railroad drain. That interesting story will come later. I give the statement here, not only because it proves that there are successful men frank enough to admit the powerful influence of "luck," but because it enables me to begin this sketch with two questions. Two questions the readers may answer for themselves by the time they have read to the end. To propound the questions, I must go back and give the circumstances in chronological order. And that will require a few paragraphs of a more or less biographical nature.

Having been dropped from an Illinois preparatory school because he had time for everything in the world but application to his studies, Harry M. Jewett, a youth of fifteen, was sent to the preparatory department of Notre Dame University. The year, I believe, was 1885. Literally exploding with energy and wholeheartedly refusing to realise the seriousness of applying himself to his books, the fifteen-year-old youngster plunged into every form of athletics available to students. Among his younger class-mates, he soon became famous for his athletic prowess. With the faculty, he was equally notorious for less creditable reasons. One day an understanding prefect saw him doing the giant swing, which he had learned from the son of a Sioux Indian chief. After complimenting the boy (the only preparatory student who could do that particularly difficult gymnastic feat), the prefect asked him where he stood in his classes.

"At the bottom," came the frank answer.

The prefect gave him that look of fellowship every boy understands. "Lad," he said, "you're blessed with wonderful vitality; you stand high in the regard of your classmates. And you're low in your classes simply because you never studied. You have found yourself in athletics. Why don't you find yourself in your studies? I am going to watch your work."

Young Jewett, being wholly in a world of physical sports, forgot the incident—until the following week, when his report card showed a perfect record of studies. He had not opened a book. Without mentioning the fact to the prefect, he decided that his subsequent perfect marks would be earned and that their number would not decrease. At the end of the year, he carried off first honors—without neglecting his beloved athletics. For he captained the first (and, only I believe) Notre Dame Preparatory Department track team that ever defeated the university squad. Just who composed the remainder of the preparatory department team seems of little consequence, since their captain won the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, the 440-yard dash, the high jump, the broad jump, and the hop, step and jump.

In the legend of every college and university, there is always a shining figure—a figure whose glory time can never dim, and whose reign is looked back upon as the golden era. Princeton has her Johnny Poe, long dead in the uniform of the Black Watch; Carlisle, her Thorpe; Yale, her Heffelinger and Hinckley; Michigan, her Snow and Heston; and Notre Dame, her Harry Jewett. Than the latter, few men have ever borne greater collegiate honors. As you might have expected, he won a letter in every branch of sport recognised at Notre Dame between 1886 and 1890. A fast and brilliant back, he was presented by his college mates with a medal for scoring the first touchdown ever made again Michigan. He ran 110 yards to do it. On the baseball team, he was the receiving end of Notre Dame's famous battery—"Lefty" Inks and "Hal" Jewett. Several fingers on his right hand are still twisted where a fast curve of the future major leaguer cracked the bone. He stroked the crew. And on the track team—where his brilliancy was its greatest—he was a habitual point winner in both dashes, the quarter, both jumps, and the hop, step and jump. Enough glory for one man? Almost.

Though not the brilliant natural star that he was on the athletic field, he rose in the class room, to my mind, to even greater heights. When he graduated at the age of twenty, he had won the medal for architectural drawing, the medal in the science course, and the medal in the civil engineering course. An exceptional performance for a student who cloisters himself among his books; but triply exceptional for one whose afternoons were spent in exhausting physical exercise—and who never was a brilliant scholar and who had to "plug" remorselessly over every lesson.

Consider for a moment what it means for a four-letter athlete to win three scholastic medals. From the time college opens until Thanksgiving—foot ball practice every afternoon, with games every Saturday. (If you think you can study at night try it). From early December until late spring—in-door track with every afternoon occupied. From late spring until the close of school—three sports and their practice carried on almost simultaneously; track, baseball and crew. Any one enough to send a man to his room at night tried, heavy eyed, and only too willing to tumble into bed without the burning of midnight oil. Ask any man who has won a letter at any one of the enumerated sports at a school of any consequence what effort is required merely to keep above the dead line. Then you will appreciate the significance of Harry M. Jewett's four letters and three medals.

Now, for a moment's digression to lead up to the questions mentioned some space back. In the spring of one of the late eighties Michigan's track team met the track stars of the Detroit Athletic Club, then as famous for its athletes as it is today for its magnificent building, its cuisine and service. To that meeting was invited the Notre Dame team, probably out of courtesy, in view of the fact that the fame of Notre Dame runners had never extended as far north as Ann Arbor.

When the last heat of the 100-yard dash was called, there stepped to the line, Ford Bonine, now not ony the leading eye specialist of the Middle West and as ardent a sportsman as ever drew breath, but the grandfather of a you four-year-old husky, who breaks from his daddy's office into mine at frequent occasions; Fred DuCharme, a well-known sprinter of his day; several more whose names were forgotten by my narrator; and a beautifully muscled young stranger wearing the Notre Dame insignia. On the feet of the latter—it was Hal Jewett, of course—were a pair of heavy running shoes so large that they had to be tied around his ankles. It was his first appearance away from home. His all to obvious ignorance of the accepted racing practice, together with the ease with which he won his heat, caused Mike Murphy (then the D. A. C. trainer) to suspect him of being a professional. Sharp questioning, however, revealed the fact that he was a bon fide student of Notre Dame. So, still winded from his heat, he was set to the mark between Bonine and John Owen, then the U. S. sprint champion and the first man to be credited with running the 100-yard dash in 9 4/5 seconds.

In a driving finish, Owen won the event, whereupon the stranger with the big shoes calmly added to his second place in the hundred, first place in the broad jump, the high jump, and hop, step and jump. At the close of the meet, a delegation from the D. A. C. cornered the Notre Dame star. In that delegation were some of Detroit's most prominent young men—men who since have become leading figures in the city's great expansion.

"Do you belong to any athletic club?" was their first inquiry.

"No."

Out came an application blank. "Then sign here! Come on over to Detroit when you graduate. We will get you a job. And you can run on the team."

Although the dotted line was not signed on the spot, the delegation did not forget the Notre Dame star. Keeping in touch with him after his graduation, they journeyed to Chicago at a time when he was recovering from a siege of typhoid fever and persuaded him to come to Detroit, a moderately busy city that was destined to become in a few short years one of American's great metropolises and the acknowledged center of the automotive industry.

Now remember what Harry M. Jewett said: "A lot of things that contribute to a man's success are just flukes—strange workings of circumstances."

Read the story of his own success—one of the brilliant ones in a city whose standards of succeeding are high. Then answer these questions:

How great a factor in the life of Harry M. Jewett was that turn of the cards which sent him up to Ann Arbor an unknown runner with ill-fitting shoes?

Was it the branching of the roads—one leading to substantial anonymity, the other to a position among the really great figures of America's third greatest industry?

Now for the chronicle that will enable you to answer the questions:

Standing well above the average in his classes, young Jewett received his degree in Civil Engineering and made a mighty resolve that he would some day be a conspicuous success in a field whose opportunities seemed limitless. His first job—$50 a month—was that of stake driver in the party making the preliminary survey of the Chicago drainage canal. Hardly had he drawn his first pay check when the chief of the party was stricken with typhoid fever. Jewett, thanks to his college training, was appointed to fill his place. In a few short weeks the same disease that elevated the collegian stake driver to the leadership of the surveying party laid him flat on his back. During his convalescence, he was approached by members of the Detroit Athletic Club and finally convinced that Detroit would be a more favorable mistress to his fortunes. One of the ardent supporters of the Detroit Athletic Club was J. D. Hawkes then Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central Railway. The natural result was that the name of H. M. Jewett was added to the company's pay roll as Assistant Engineer. The largeness of his title accounted, no doubt, for the smallness of his salary—still $50 a month.

In less than a year, young Jewett was fairly close to realising what thousands of civil engineers realise only too late—that the financial emoluments of civil engineer are far below those pictured by the roseate dreams of the young graduate. During the time he was reaching this conclusions, the railroad company was constructing a drainage sewer from its stock yards to the River Rouge. Quicksand had been encountered. The company holding the contract failed. And the work halted. One morning Jewett found in his box a brief order from his chief. It read something like this: "You are appointed to put the drainage sewer through. Don't bother me with details. Put the sewer through."

Going to the job Jewett began operations. As fast as the sand was shoveled out, more flowed in. Herculean labor resulted only in keeping on even terms with the situation. Progress was at a standstill. The future looked black. Then one day he saw at work in the River Rouge a steam syphon pump. It suggested an idea. He returned to the job, ordered all operations suspended, and proceeded to his chief's office.

"Get me a steam syphon pump, a threshing machine engine, and some track, and I'll finish that sewer," he said. A few minutes' discussion convinced the Chief Engineer that his assistant had found a solution. The required equipment was rushed to the job. And despite the previous delay, the sewer was completed at a cost below that specified in the original contract.

Operations completed, he returned to the office, the "greatest engineer on the division," a "construction genius," a man who "would rise high on the road." Such are the things that were said by others. But Jewett, possessed of an uncommon measure of common sense, knew differently. He knew that there were engineers on the staff immeasurably better men than he—men whose inherent and scholastic ability exceeded his—men who were rutted—men who, like himself, were earning only $145 a month. As a reward for his work on the drain, he was offered the position of Assistant Divisional Engineer—a very acceptable promotion in the eyes of those who were wedded to the engineering staff. But Jewett resigned, telling his chief with what must have seemed youthful boasting, "You as chief are getting $6,000 a year. I might never get it. But it's the limit. And if I felt that $6,000 a year was my limit, I would lose all my ambition. I believe I can earn more money than that. So I quit!"

Hawkes smiled. "Earn more than $6,000 a year at what?"

"I don't know," replied Jewett, "but not at civil engineering!"

"All right, Hal," said his chief, "you go. I admire you for going. But I'll hold your job open for six months. A railroad man never quits."

"This is one who does. I'll never come back."

Out of a job, he blithely quit the office, bound for the athletic field, since he had been keeping up his athletic work after graduation. On the way he encountered a friend, the Advertising Manager of the Detroit News. Thirty minutes after his resignation, the "most wonderful engineer on the division" had a new job—that of selling advertising space.

Months previously while at work on the railroad sewer he had watched coal cars roll in and out of Detroit. They had fascinated him. And so, while at New York, he decided to go into the coal business. An old Chicago friend, W. P. Reid, who had been a very successful coal operator, gave him a job, offering to make him a salesman without delay. But Jewett had different ideas as to the qualifications of a successful salesman. He argued that a successful salesman had to know all about his product. So he went to work in the mines. His salary was $75 a month. After eight months in the mines he was sent out into the field, achieving no inconsiderable success. Then, after tasting success for only a few months, he went through the bitter, discouraging experience of battling adverse economic conditions. The panic of 1894 gripped the arteries of trade and commerce; and the coal business collapsed like a punctured balloon.

Instead of contenting himself with damning Wall Street or whoever was accused of causing that particular panic, Jewett went to his employer with a daring proposition. "Here" he said. "I can't earn my salary now. And you can't well afford to keep me on the payroll. So I'll resign and take all your coal from the Hocking Valley and Pittsburgh mines and sell it on a commission at ten cents a ton."

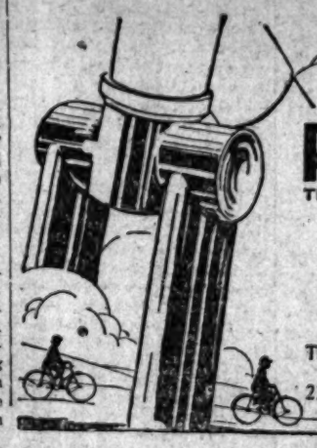
The proposition was accepted. Jewett started out to clean up. For two months the amount of coal he sold would have caused little irritation if inserted beneath the eyelid of the proverbial gnat. Undaunted, he pounded away—working—calling—hunting prospects—endeavoring to sell. Soon his money ran out. He borrowed from friends—working—calling—hunting prospects—endeavoring to sell—day in and day out. Then when he was about whipped, came the turning tide. Big orders with which he had been sleeping, materialised. His volume grew by leaps and bounds. When other dealers were having difficulties during the coal strike of 1895, he shipped into Michigan the first West Virginia coal ever sold in the state, thereby making what was to him a young fortune, and is, even today, a sizable sum.

To swing the deal, he needed a bank loan. So he went to a friend, the paying teller in a Detroit bank. That friend's name was Jay W. Bigelow. Bigelow, after studying the proposition, said that he was practically certain that Jewett could not convince the bank to loan him the necessary money; but sent him, nevertheless, in to see the president. That afternoon Jewett was signing two notes for $5,000 each, dated fifteen and thirty days. The coal came in. Creditors were informed that money was needed—cash in the yards. Their response was noble. Both notes were taken up at the end of fifteen days. And the president of the bank suggested that Jewett take Bigelow into partnership whereupon was formed the coal firm of Jewett and Bigelow. The young firm prospered, growing from retailers to wholesalers, and expanding until, today, as Jewett, Bigelow and Brooks, it is one of the largest operators in the Middle West.

As active head of Jewett, Bigelow and Brooks for twelve years following the Spanish-American War, Mr. Jewett was largely concerned in the acquisition of mines, their development and consequent sale to large coal consumers. But he wasn't so immersed in his own work that he failed to sense the potentialities of the automobile business, then just testing its wings for its meteoric rise. He was nursing, so to speak, an unspoken desire to enter the business of building and selling motor cars, when his younger brother, Edward, opened the subject. He opened the subject by saying that a man named Paige was endeavoring to build and market an automobile that had been designed by Andrew Bachle, an able mechanical engineer.

Leaping at the opportunity, Mr. Jewett sought out Paige and rode in the car. Profoundly impressed with the performance of the motor (hundreds of men have been deluded by the potentialities of the two-cycle, three-cylinder idea), he agreed to organise a company among the men of means he knew in town. A meeting was called. Two minutes after the proposition had been explained, Mr. Jewett had secured over $100,000. A small plant was rented. Paige was

(Continued on Page 6)



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Service, Keynote Of Motor Trade

Automobile service, which means that reasonable consideration on the part of the manufacturer and his agency representatives for the future reliability of the car, has made commendable progress in recent years, but it still remains one of the important problems before the motor industry. Some interesting views on the need of efficient service were expressed recently at a joint meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Automotive Service Association, held at the Automobile Club of America.

"I believe the manufacturer who can sell the most miles per dollar of reliable car or truck transportation is the manufacturer to whom the public with transportation problems will come," said J. W. Lord, service manager of the Herrolds Motor Car Company of this city. "An honest, well-designed and well-built machine by itself cannot fill this requisite. It must be backed by facilities for prompt, honest, well-made repairs, consisting of the 'stitch-in-time' variety and those of more extensive nature, necessary as mileage is run up."

The theme of Mr. Lord's discussion was the question of how far the factory engineering organisation gives full consideration to service problems, and another phase was presented by B. B. Bachman, engineer of the Autocar Company. While manufacturers are recognising the fact the continued good will of their cars depends on the ability to keep going without constant expense and repairs, Mr. Lord indicated that the engineering staff in many factories is not yet taking a broad view of all the factors entering into the future good will and reputation of the cars produced.

"Service stations must primarily do their utmost to keep the product on the road," said Mr. Lord, "whether this involves making the usual normal repairs or making emergency repairs necessary because of faulty design, workmanship or material. It is repairs of this latter variety which demand much of service, particularly when a truck is involved. The job must be put on the road again with all possible speed. It would almost seem that the more successful a service station is in making such repairs the less attention is given by the factory to the real cause of the trouble. Sometimes such difficulties are allowed to gain great headway, and when the engineer finally does realise that a serious condition has arisen, which must be taken care of, it can only be done at most heavy expense.

"That such things can and do happen, and can go on, is difficult to explain. Perhaps many an engineer feels that the average service station loudly cries 'wolf' whenever any difficulty, no matter how trivial, first appears. On the other hand, there is a feeling in the field that the engineers at the factory are inclined to be arrogant and obstinate, almost invariably taking the attitude that a difficulty is due to anything except design, material or workmanship. I believe this situation will disappear as the factory engineer takes more interest in service problems and comes much more closely into contact with service and maintenance.

"The problem of accessibility in making repairs deserves the attention and continuous study of factory engineers. To customers and their chauffeurs some repair jobs seem to take an unnecessarily long time, often due to the job being within easy vision but most inaccessible. The service station man convinces the owner that, under the circumstances, the time was reasonable, but nevertheless when the bill has been paid the owner feels he has paid more than necessary, and fundamentally he is right. Accessibility is a maintenance problem to be handled at the point of production.

"The matter of selling repairs also deserves the attention of factory engineers. I believe flat rate service to be the most satisfactory method of selling maintenance, and that it will become general; the rate to cover the finished job, both labor and material. A flat labor rate only sets up a situation which places a premium on using new parts rather than expending slightly additional labor to repair old parts.

"Flat rate service depends on being able to do the same job on any car or truck of given make and model in approximately the same time. This can be done when the repair shop is equipped with proper tools and provision is made in the design of the vehicle to permit the use of these tools. When provision is made in the design for the use of special and universal tools, it makes little or no difference in the repair time whether or not a spring bolt or other part is frozen in place; the puller will quickly take it out. The job which stumps the repair shop is when no provision is made to apply pullers, or some odd, last-minute provision is incorporated after the job is in production which requires making up a new and special tool.

"In other words, the factory engineer should be interested in repair tools and their application. He should be interested in accessibility. These are not problems to be dismissed by taking the attitude or presenting the argument that it is undesirable to build vehicles which every tinker can readily take apart or put out of order, and which come a part so easily they will not stay put. These are problems in design in which the engineer should be so interested as to give them equal consideration along with design from a performance and production angle.

"Maintenance and repair have not been physically close to the engineer. They have been brought to his attention by indifferent reports which normally do not make the vivid impressions which come from first-hand contact, which can be obtained only by traveling and spending time in service stations and in close contact with repair work as it comes in.

"I believe the designing engineer needs this intimate contact with service and that the factory management which will see to it that its engineers get this intimate contact with maintenance will be amply rewarded by a product which will give less trouble in the hands of its owners and one which can be maintained at less expense. Such a product is bound to reflect itself in a reduced policy on account of charges absorbed for making good on defects developing in the field."

From the engineer's point of view Mr. Bachman admitted the value of close co-operation between the engineer and all other departments.

"Where the engineer can be justly criticised for his cold arrogance," he said, "the service man can frequently be criticised for the impetuosity with which he makes certain assumptions. It must be recognised that frequently reports from two different service stations are in direct opposition, or it may be that alterations desired by the service department conflict with design requirements as dictated by sales or production. The engineer is placed in a judicial position in which it is necessary for him to exercise his judgment in determining which of the conflicting viewpoints should be followed.

"The situation is, of course, an excellent argument for the establishing of personal relations which always foster confidence between the engineer and the service organisation. I think it is worth taking into consideration that it becomes a real man's job to get into and keep in personal contact with the multitude of dealers which form the service and selling organisations of many of our most widely sold cars.

"The big value of the flat rate system lies in the necessity of making a careful analysis of operations and determining with accuracy and certainty the cost of the operation. Such a process is recognised to be indispensable in the conduct of any manufacturing business, said is equally important in the service department.

"If the advocates of the flat rate system, instead of placing emphasis on the results to be obtained from the system, would more strongly emphasise the preliminary investigations which must be made and the general business house-cleaning which must be done in order to establish foundations upon which a successful flat rate system may be based, their purposes would be better served. Outside of the variation in labor and time which may result from the difference in individual conditions on the same class of Job in the way of parts which are frozen and thereby consume a large proportion of time to remove, there is the more serious matter of variation in the amount of material required to do a first class job under different conditions.

"It am not able to see how these variations can be properly provided for by the flat rate system unless overcharge is made in some cases, and an undercharge in others. This in itself is undesirable, and becomes more so when it is realised that with this system the man who is overcharged is the fellow who has been careful and taken decent care of his car, and the fellow who gets the benefit is the one who has been careless and neglected it."

Rubber Roads Are Now Being Tried

A new type of rubber composition paving block has been produced by Messrs. Wingate and Sutton, No. 5 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W., according to a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul Coulter, London, which, it is claimed by the manufacturers, can be placed on the market at a price to compete with the ordinary creosoted wooden block, when the advantages of absence from noise and long life—estimated at fifteen years—are taken into consideration.

Two types of blocks have been produced—a number one block, made of the "core" surfaced with a half-inch hard vulcanised rubber, and a number two block, which consists of the "core" only. The principal ingredients of the core, which has been patented, are rubber, jute and china clay. These ingredients enable the whole block to be vulcanised in one piece, and it has been found by experiment that the block should be a solid mass and not made up of separate superimposed portions. Where the block has been hollowed out and filled with concrete or wood to reduce cost, it has been found that the rubber surface "creeps" and shows wear on the underside at the place of contact and not on the surface.

In an experiment of a wooden block upon which a steel plate was placed as a seat for a rubber surface, it was found that the heavy traffic turned up the steel plates at the edges. At St. Pancras Railway Station the covered way under the hotel is covered with a sheet of rubber of about one-half inch thickness. It has been found, it is claimed, that there is a tendency for the rubber sheet to "lick up" so that it must be pegged down from time to time. As a result of various experiments Messrs. Wingate and Sutton have decided that the separate solid block gives the best results. The block proposed is similar to the wooden block used ordinarily for street paving, and measures 5 inches by 4½ inches by 3 inches.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to manufacture rubber blocks at under three times the cost of wood paving, which is about $5.40 per square yard. The Gouldblock core, it is claimed, can be made at 4 cents per pound, and it is hoped that the price of paving will not be more than $13.35 per superficial square yard.

Invents Trotting Four-Legged Auto

Washington, by mail.—Invention of an automobile equipped with four legs instead of wheels is claimed by James William Bryan, a Washington man, who says he has forty patents for such a machine. He has designed a five-passenger clutchless, gearless, springless car of half the weight of wheeled models.

Bryan says his automobile-with-legs is operated by two engines developing 40-horse-power and theoretically capable of making a speed of eighty-one miles an hour. The legs have practically the same action as those of human beings and can negotiate a perpendicular rise or drop of one foot without moving the automobile from a horizontal plane.

Good Ways To Keep Out Of Jail

Periodic brake examinations by car owners themselves is the cheapest and easiest measure for avoiding accidents and keeping out of trouble with the police, in the opinion of J. W. Perry, general manager of the automotive department of the Johns-Manville people, who outlined a dozen simple rules for keeping brakes in good working condition:

1.—Adjust the brakes every thirty days, maintaining between the brake lining and the drum all the way around a clearance of about 1-64 of an inch.

2.—Keep the right and left wheel brakes operating with equal pressure. To test this out, jack up the rear wheels, start motor and with the car in high gear apply the brakes. Both wheels should slow down uniformly.

3.—Keep the brake lining clear of oil, road grit and metal particles.

4.—Clean the brake lining with kerosene once every two or three months.

5.—Remove glazed spots on the brake lining by roughening the surface with a round or half-round file.

6.—Tighten regularly all lock nuts and rivets to avoid loosening the turnbuckles and scoring the brake drums.

7.—Keep the foot pedal and hand lever in proper position, so that the foot pedal will never go down far enough to strike the floor board and so that the hand lever will never pull back and strike in its slot.

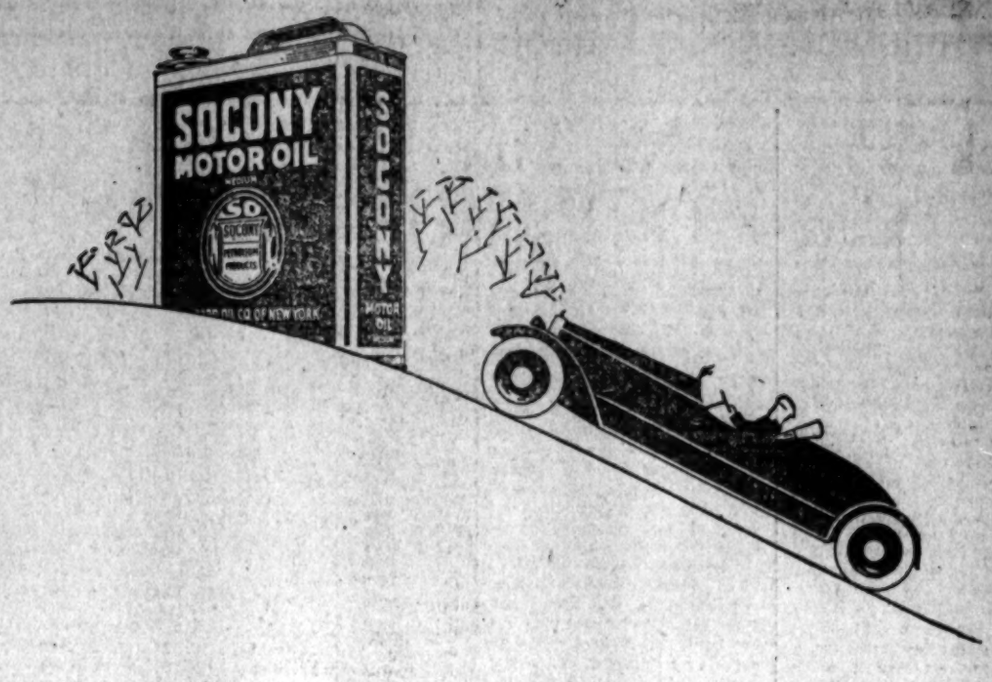
8.—Test both brakes before starting.

9.—Apply the brakes slowly.

10.—Never let the tires slide.

11.—Use the motor as a brake on hills.

12.—Try out your brakes under various conditions and see how quickly the car will stop.



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Buick 6	5	,,	(model 1922)	Dodge Roadster	(owner driven 3500 Miles)
Buick 6	5	,,	(run 1700 M.)	Chevrolet ,,	(big model)
Dodge	5	,,	(model 1921)	Buick 6 ,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4	5	,,	(used 5 months)	Fiat ,,	(model 1922)
Essex	5	,,	(run 3200 M.)	Majola ,,	(just imported)
Willys-Knight	5	,,	(slightly used)	Calcott ,,	(owner driven)
Hudson	5	,,	(model 1922)	(LIMOUSINES)	
Cadillac	7	,,	(model 1921)	Studebaker (big six)	(done 4300 M.)
Marmon	4	,,	(sport model)	Buick 6 Limousine	(model 1922)
Citroen	5	,,	(model 1922)	Dodge ,,	(model 1921)
Morris-Oxford	5	,,	(model 1920)	Austin ,,	(model 1920)
Renault	5	,,	(model 1921)	De Dion 15 H.P. ,,	(model 1921)
Cressley	5	,,	(model 1921)	Panhard ,,	(just as new)
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Austin	7	,,	(model 1921)		

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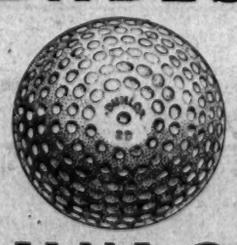

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Two New Processes For Manufacture Of Rubber

Announcement has been made by the United States Rubber Company of the development of two remarkable new processes of rubber manufacture.

Rumors of some mysterious new process of manufacture which have been agitating rubber circles in this country and Europe for several months are explained by the announcement. The rumors have centered about the fact that large quantities of rubber have been arriving in this country not in the ordinary forms of crude rubber but in the original liquid state in which rubber comes from the trees.

The discoveries are regarded as the most important development in the rubber industry in many years, and are being scrutinised with the closest attention by the entire rubber world.

One process covers a method of extracting rubber from the latex (milk) of the rubber tree. The method is so new and effective that a crude rubber of a quality never before known is made available to the world.

The second series of patents covers a process of treating fabric and cords with latex, making it possible to manufacture tires and other articles with a degree of strength hitherto impossible of attainment.

Taken alone, either one of the discoveries would be regarded as of the utmost significance, but together they are hailed as the most important advance in the field of rubber manufacture since the discovery of vulcanisation nearly a century ago.

Speaking of the new processes the India Rubber World, mouthpiece of the rubber industry, says in its current issue:

"By the combined use of this rubber and the latex treated fabric the United States Rubber Company is in a position to make its products of a quality that cannot be surpassed by any product or process now known."

The new processes have been perfected by the Development Department of the United States Rubber Company, whose chemists and research engineers have devoted years of experimentation to this new field.

The new method of extracting rubber from latex is mechanical and of too technical a nature to be described here. It supplants the method now in universal use on the plantations whereby the particles of rubber in the latex are coagulated by the introduction of chemicals into the latex just after it has been taken from the tree, and also supersedes the more ancient method used in the jungles of Brazil of smoking the latex in the smudge formed by burning uricuri nuts.

Rubber produced in the new way is found to show a substantial increase in tensile strength and resistance to abrasion—two vital matters in crude rubber. It also shows a degree of uniformity never before attained. Though the United States Rubber Company itself is modest in its claims regarding the superiority of the crude rubber coagulated in this way, other rubber experts do not hesitate to predict that the results obtained will completely revolutionise coagulating methods throughout the world and give to consumers rubber goods of a distinctly better quality.

Several coagulation plants of the new type are now in operation or in the course of construction by the United States Rubber Company both in the United States and the Far East.

The new web fabric process, in its immediate aspects, is of even greater interest to the rubber industry in this country than the coagulation process because most of the work of coagulation has been done at the source of crude rubber supply in distant countries, whereas the use of latex—rubber in the liquid form in which it comes from the rubber tree—will introduce into American tire and rubber factories methods of manufacture that are entirely new.

The American manufacturer has been accustomed to receiving his crude rubber in the form of slabs and sheets, which are about as tough and dry as shoe leather. The first step in his process of manufacture has been to make this rubber soft and pliable enough to be worked. To bring this about he sends the crude rubber through a chain of machines, huge and powerful, which by sheer force rend and tear it and masticate it until it becomes a soft mass, a process necessarily harmful to the rubber. For some other purposes he makes a solution of the rubber by combining it with benzine.

In almost all so-called rubber articles of commerce, some sort of fabric—usually of cotton—is used to give body and strength to the article and in a large measure the wearing qualities of the article depend upon the construction of this fabric part.

In many articles, especially tires, it has been learned by experience that the more completely each strand of cotton can be covered or permeated by rubber the better the wearing qualities.

The chief faults with former methods of uniting the rubber with the cotton fabric have been due to the fact that it has been very difficult to force the rubber through into the body of the cotton goods with sufficient success to do more than furnish a very superficial covering to the different strands and, on the other hand, due to the fact that when rubber has been used in the form of a solution the effects of the chemicals have a harmful effect on the cotton.

The United States Rubber Company has found that if a thread of the fabric is immersed in rubber latex, the rubber penetrates to the very center of the strand. In fact, a microscopic examination of individual cotton fibres so treated shows that the rubber is present in the hollow tubular structure of many of the individual cotton fibres.

Threads so treated with rubber latex, whether individual or comprised in a knitted or woven fabric, have very great advantages over threads or woven fabrics treated by the processes heretofore in use, when associated with rubber in the vulcanising operation.

The whole object of rubberising the fabric is to cause a real union of the rubber and the fabric to occur in the vulcanising process. When an article is in use, it rapidly begins to deteriorate when this union is broken. In the case of tires, the breaking of this union is usually the initial stage of destruction, which proceeds rapidly from this point on. With threads treated with rubber latex, tests have shown that the union lasts very much longer than is the case with threads treated by the processes heretofore in use.

Machinery of extremely simple character has been developed by the United States Rubber Company for passing cord and fabrics through a latex bath.

"These two important developments," says the India Rubber World, "result in great advantages to both the plantations and the rubber manufacturers.

"From the plantations viewpoint, it means the simplification of the process of converting latex into crude rubber suitable for use by the rubber factory with possible savings over the present costs, and because of the absolute uniformity and high quality which the Hopkinson process gives it should mean greatly increased quality of the vulcanised article.

"To the rubber goods manufacturer these developments mean that the end he has so long sought—a pure, clean rubber of absolute uniformity and highest quality—has been attained."

One especially important phase of the discovery that rubber latex may be utilised in manufacture is the fact that thereby there is opened up a wide, new field of experimentation which will almost certainly result in a great increase in the uses to which rubber may be put.

Handling rubber in liquid form in large quantities has meant many changes in the plantation work of the United States Rubber Company. Tank wagons are now in daily use. The latex is transported by tank cars to the nearest port and placed in storage tanks, later to be pumped into the tanks of steamers for shipment to the United States. Arriving in this country the latex is again pumped into railroad tank cars for transportation to the factories.

Host Must Be Careful With His Guest Now

Court Awards £5000 Damages To Party Injured In Motor Crash

London, (by mail.)—The decision of an English Court allowing £5,000 damages to occupants of an automobile against the owner thereof, as a result of a motor accident which occurred while they were the guests of the owner has aroused much interest throughout the country. The plaintiffs were invited by a sister of the owner of the machines to accompany her on a ride, during which the accident happened. Every person in the car was injured. The guests sued the owner for damages.

The case has given rise to considerable discussion because of the issues involved. According to a prominent London attorney, as a result of the verdict, there is no reason why a guest at a dinner, at a week-end party, or in fact of any nature, cannot sue his host for any [illegible] of apparel he might undergo. This would make the host responsible for any losses his guest might sustain from fire, theft or carelessness. Under the liabilities of the host would also be sickness which might result from food served, or of disease contracted during the visit.

The insurance companies are making strong protest against the verdict, as it seriously affects their business. The usual accident policies issued to householders in England provide only for the loss of clothes belonging to guests through fire or theft, and do not provide for cases of sickness or accidents to the guests.

Luck Played No Part In Career Of Paige President

(Continued from Page 5)

elected president and placed in charge of the company's affairs by the busy directors, who considered him a practical manufacturer. In the early fall of 1909 shipments began. Prospects were the brightest. Dealers eagerly sought the Paige agency; cars were being built and sold at a profit. According to the books, the company was on the right track.

But on the journey he was making in the interest of Jewett, Bigelow and Brooks, Mr. Jewett found time to drop in on various Paige dealers for the purpose of discussing their troubles; and he assured me in no uncertain terms that wherever he went he never suffered for lack of troubles to discuss. Obviously the first Paiges were not being built in accordance with the principles of sound manufacturing or sound business. In the spring of 1910 the situation became acute. At a director's meeting it was proposed that material purchases be increased. Mr. Jewett—then only thirty-six years old, mind you, and facing a body of matured, successful business men and his partners—rose and asserted that there was no reason for discussing purchase increases, because, as he briefly pointed out, "You're broke right now and you don't know it."

To substantiate his amazing assertion, he related his experience with the Paige dealers and sent out into the shop for some gears.

"I can say we're broke," he went on, "because I have taken the trouble to find out from Paige dealers just what the public thinks of our car. It's rotten. A piece of junk. There isn't a director here who would be proud of the car. And I am going to prove it by showing you some of the gears that are going into the Paige car."

He spread the gears on the table. "Is there a single gear there that any one of you can be proud of? Measure them. Balance them. Look at the finish. I think the lot of them are terrible."

Evidently the directors agreed for an executive committee was suggested to operate the plant. But Paige demurred, and with misgivings, the directors allowed him to remain in charge.

From bad in the spring, the company's affairs had in July reached the stage where bankruptcy was just around the corner. Paige, who had failed as an executive and a manufacturer, cracked under the strain.

With the greater part of his coal mine properties disposed of, Mr. Jewett stepped into the breach inasmuch as he had been remaining in close touch with the situation. At the next director's meeting, he was elected president of the company. His first act was to shut down the plant. (This is a significant fact, if you will recall that he did exactly the same thing when confronted with another apparently insurmountable problem, shortly after he took charge of the railroad drain.) His second was to call in the creditors, explain the situation, and ask for an extension in the form of notes. All agreed gladly, some of them admitting that the Paige account had already been wiped off their books as a dead loss. His third step was to comb Detroit for able men—for he knew that the company had failed under the one-man policy and that sound business practice demanded an organisation. His fourth step was to scrap the two-cycle, three-cylinder engine, and begin the patterns of a four-cylinder engine, the drawings of which were in the engineering department when the crash came.

The new president worked ruthlessly—for he knew that drastic methods were required. Over $250,000 worth of faulty and obsolete materials were junked. Stockholders were called upon for $25,000 additional cash. And the battle began.

With the organisation functioning as an organisation, with every man holding his job on his own work alone, the company did an about-face and started back up the hard road toward success. By 1911 every outstanding note and obligation had been paid. The demand for Paige cars was increasing at an amazing pace. The dealer organisation was expanding as an organisation. Factory space was added. New machinery and equipment were purchased. New plants were constructed. And today, Paige-Jewett ranks well inside the coverted first ten in the automotive industry.

Perhaps it is true (although he did not say so specifically) that Mr. Jewett does not actually direct the activities of the Paige body engineers. But you may accept it as a fact that Paige bodies fairly breathe the personality of the President of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. Personally Paige body design has always appealed to me as particularly effective. Long, low, trim, spare, graceful, as if crouched for a burst of speed. That's the well conditioned sprinter and sportsman in Harry M. Jewett. The comparatively recent, and unusually popular, Jewett is widely discussed for its exceptionally powerful motor—some fifty horsepower, if I recall. That's the powerful, deep chested. Smoothly muscled halfback and oarsman in Harry M. Jewett. Meet him some time and you will agree with what may seem a rather far stretched analogy.

As to his hobbies—well, you should know what they are: every recreation that appeals to the genuine American sportsman, except golf, perhaps. He rides beautifully on beautiful horses; he hunts with the hounds; and maintains a kennel of blooded dogs. There were twenty-three when we discussed the question—with more in the offing. Before breakfast (he rises early), you will find him at his Grosse Pointe home, giving two or three clumsy puppies their first lessons in what a young dog should know. He is an ardent hunter of birds and big game. He handles a casting rod with exceptional dexterity. He swims far better than the average man. He owns one of the fastest yachts on the Eastern Great Lakes—and knows how to sail it, too. But golf—I asked him rather mournfully why he did not care for golf.

"Not good at it," he explained cheerfully. "I was in England a few weeks ago and a friend took me out to his golf club. I shot 125 in the morning. He consoled me. Said I would do better in the afternoon. In the afternoon I shot about 140. That's the kind of golf I shoot. Don't play it much. It seems that I always have something else more interesting to do."

But I'll wager the check I get for this story that if Harry M. Jewett set out to play golf, he would in a year be flirting with the 80's. That's just the sort of man he is.

Thus the story is finished. I have presented the evidence in full. Now, how would you answer those two questions:

How great a factor in the life of Harry M. Jewett was that turn of the cards which sent him up to Ann Arbor, an unknown runner with ill fitting shoes?

Was it the branching of the roads—one leading to substantial anonymity, the other to a position among the really great figures of America's third greatest industry?

My answer can be written in two sentences: If Harry M. Jewett had not gone to Ann Arbor, he might not have come to Detroit and become one of the vivid figures of motordom, but he would have become just as vivid a figure in some other industry. He is the sort that rises to the top. What is your answer?

Wireless Telephony On Tour

That wireless telephony is capable of great development in connection with motor cars has been suggested on various occasions. Heretofore, however, the reception of wireless messages was only possible when the vehicle was at rest.

Events have lately moved more rapidly and recently an experiment was carried out which proved conclusively that it is quite possible to get perfectly satisfactory wireless reception in a motor car travelling either fast or slowly along the King's highway. To the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., jointly with the Daimler Co., belongs the credit of this achievement.

In those days the owner of a closed motor car possesses a vehicle that is normally capable of running day in, day out, without trouble or mechanical incident of any kind. To put it in another way, the modern motorist on a long run is in danger of ennui. It is to safeguard him from the danger of boredom that "wireless" is being developed for the motor car.

Before giving details of the test it may be well to disabuse the minds of those who are inclined to imagine that with the advent of wireless telephony the way is at once opened up for the business man in his Daimler limousine to conduct his operations of speaking into a microphone, while a telephone headpiece in place, his secretary at the office receives the message. Nothing of the kind, we think, is likely to be possible, for it is one thing to obtain permission to receive wireless messages—quite another to persuade the Postmaster-General to issue a transmitting license. Already there are enough busy amateurs transmitting on the restricted wave-lengths allotted to them. To sanction the grant of transmitting licenses to touring motorists would result in such appalling "jamming," that nobody would be able to receive at all. Wireless for cars is likely, therefore, to be merely a means of relieving tedium on a long journey by the reception of speeches, messages, and concerts.

The two 30 h.p. Daimlers with which the experiments were carried out had eight-valve wireless sets installed in the rear compartments. The sets were, to some extent, experimental, but in the very near future they will be standardised, and the components will be stowed away inconspicuously under the rear floor-boards. The aerial consists of a frame, either open or enclosed, of about 2ft. 6in. diameter, mounted on the roof of the car, and it is capable of receiving 1½-kilowatt transmission up to more than 50 miles. On the test run, between London and Chelmsford, a perfect reception of messages from Marconi House and of music from Writtle was had.—The Autocar.

Adventure Galore

Beyond The Sunset. By Arthur D. Howden-Smith. Brentano's.

It would be no serious exaggeration to accredit Mr. Howden-Smith with the invention of a new type of historical novel. First in "The Doom Trail" and now in "Beyond the Sunset" he has woven traditions, old records and the patient delvings of the ethnologist into a living, vibrant picture of the life of the American red man in the strenuous days of the French and Indian wars. In his earlier book his setting was confined mainly to a secret trail running between New York and Canada. In his new volume the theme is vastly wider, ranging through the whole unexplored breadth of the American continent. Its theme is the adventurous Odyssey of three strangely assorted comrades—Ormerod, the Englishman; Corlaer, the Dutchman, and Tawannears, the Iroquois, "Warden of the Western Door." The purpose of this journey, approved and urged by the English Governor of New York, is in part a practical one, to learn "what lies beyond the sunset," and in part it is fantastic, inspired by an old Indian tale that far to the West, beyond the "Great Home of the Winds," lies the Land of the Lost Souls. Both Ormerod and the Iroquois have recently suffered the loss of the woman respectively nearest and dearest to each of them, and even if there be no truth in the Indian legends, a long trail is the best cure for "a mind clouded by a great sorrow." Besides, why not a Land of Lost Souls? There were miracles in Judea.

Their bizarre quest takes these three comrades through many thousand miles of hostile country, matching their wits successively against the subtlest warcraft of the Indians of the woods, the plains and the Western slopes. And finally among the Cliff Dwellers of Homolobi in the far Southwest they find, not literally the lost souls of the women they seek, but at least a fulfillment of their quest as satisfactory and almost as miraculous as what was promised by the legend. Taken altogether the book is as profitable as a course of lectures on Indian lore, and as stirring a piece of sheer adventure as can well be crowded into 300 pages of almost constant warfare with man and beast.

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Chinese Cooks

BY BASSETT DIGBY
In the Manchester Guardian

There may be a more interesting class of servant than Chinese cooks, but I doubt it.

"They've got the knack of keeping you guessing," is how one of my American friends sums it up. Their blandly inscrutable heads are capped with an aura of the unforeseen and the unforeseeable. They are born cooks, but every cook I've ever employed, and I've lived in China thirty years, I've called Li, regardless of what his parents named him!" declared another man I know, who should be content with what the gods send to is table instead of poking his nose into the kitchen. If you keep out of the kitchen you will generally be told the truth.

"You disgusting fellow!" exclaimed Mrs. M. one day when she found Ah Sing phlegmatically flaying a rat. "Velly good chop. Makee hair glow!" explained Ah Sing, who was going bald. "My wife made him throw the knife in the fire and abolish the rat. She reported him to me for cheek—but they do eat rats to make the hair grow, you know. The next day we heard loud laughter in the kitchen, and I found Ah Sing, with an expression of exaggerated disgust, handing a knife with which he had just cut butter to the scullion boy, with instructions to take it out and clean it thoroughly." Butter and cheese are just as obnoxious to them as rats to us.

It is generally best to give your cook pretty much of a free hand with the shopping and menus, but, especially in the case of a novice who is not used to white men's prejudices, it is best to schedule the foods at which we baulk. "No stews or hashes under any circumstances whatever!" is a safe maxim for the squeamish. There was a dinner-party at a missionary's house in Amoy at which the soup was so good that a lady guest instructed her cook to call on the the Missionary's cook to find out how to make it. The same evening he dished up a delicious counterpart of the party soup. He was sent for and congratulated. "We'll have it every evening," said his mistress. Whereupon he inquired if he should give a standing order for the silkworms, two heaped handfuls of which went into each stew-pot. "The sheer stark horror on that woman's face," said my informant, an artist, "would have made the Academy picture of the year."

A Hongkong Englishwoman who had just had a baby, made a wry face over the chicken broth sent up to her. "What on earth have you done to it?" inquired her nurse. The cook explained that he thought he was being intelligent and considerate; as for a month after a Chinese woman's accouchement her food is boiled in a strong solution of vinegar and ginger, which is held to have a tonic effect in hastening the return of her strength.

Chinese cooks are as inveterate a secret society of borrowers as English gardeners. As your gardener is always swapping seeds and slips and cuttings with his confreres, so the Chinese cook with eatables and cooking utensils. The matron of an English hospital had a bulky visitor to her cook arrested as he was leaving the back door. Under his robe was found a large piece of the hospital's soup meat. The magistrate found both cook and visitor innocent of any thought of theft. They merely had a working agreement by which when one ran short of meat for boiling down into soup he borrowed it from the other. Many a journey across town hospital soup meat had made in its time.

Two Englishwomen in Shanghai, with large establishments of servants next door to each other, used to debate the excellences of their respective cooks. They made other women in the foreign settlement quite jealous. One day Mrs. B.'s cook got run over and the police notified Mrs. S. No cook turned up at either house that evening, and the following day both women discovered that their treasure was one and the same man. For more than a year, in the cluster of cooking outhouses at the back of the two houses, he had superintended the culinary work, receiving his wages from Mrs. S. on the first of each month and from Mrs. B. on the tenth. "And the trouble is," wailed Mrs. S., "that neither the servants nor the police seem to think it at all dishonest or extraordinary. They've such queer notions. I shall never know when they are making a fool of me!"

Even when hashes, minces, and stews are barred from your table queer and, to your mind, shuddersome beasts are apt to find their way into the kitchen pots and pans. You do not like to think of demised "piece puesles" minced snake, kippered rat, dog chops, rice paddy, worms, octopus, and similar "tasty snacks" (as the public-houses call them) for the servants' meals being prepared in your frying-pans, and saucepans. One family I knew dealt with the matter on novel lines. They hung in the kitchen a black list of prohibited beasts, but instead of writing down names they stuck on little colored pictures from a packet of "scraps" that an aunt in England had sent out to the children for their scrap-album. The children entered into the project with enthusiasm. One morning Billy stole into the kitchen with the paste-pot and a scrap picture of an elephant. It intrigued the cook and the numerous relations of the servants immensely. There were no scrap pictures of worms or octopus, so they had to be drawn. One afternoon Carson came back with a full creel from a day's fishing and turned over the catch to the cook. No eels came to table and he made inquiries. The cook full of righteous zeal, pointed to the picture of the serpent in the scrap gallery of Bad Beasts, and explained that the eels had promptly been bestowed on a brother-in-law of the scullion.

The Chinese cook is patient and longsuffering. He accepts an inexplicable The Law, the indignation of the Englishman over a smelly egg and his master's injunctions to let the pheasants hang until they are "gamy." His own predilection is towards "gamy" eggs and fresh pheasants. When his master dotes on rice Gorgonzola cheese and curses him for cooking a nice fresh cat in the big iron saucepan he shrugs his shoulders and gives the thing up as a dark mystery.

Among the dishes offered to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his visit to Hongkong were "Fish Gills" and "Fried Marine Delicacies." A man I know who sat near him relates that his Royal Highness winced when asked if he would like a helping of the former, and curtly declined the latter. "Marine Delicacies," in China opens up a vista of unlimited possibilities.

The last time I happened to be in Hongkong there occurred the world's swiftest and most sensational slump in oysters simultaneously with the British authorities' discovery that the richest and fittest were being fed on dead horses which the Chinese oyster-bed owners were having towed out to sea and sunk where their sphere of nourishment would be most useful.

The Chinese cook differs from the nigger cook in that while the latter steals from his master the former steals for him. Still, he is even more loath than a French "bonne" to see anything wasted. It is a frequent occurrence, though few British families in China realise it, for a group of native cooks to own a restaurant in the same town on what their white employers regard as natural and legitimate "dust-bin folder." No English woman, for instance, desires to retain the head feet, and entrails of ducks, yet these are among the pieces de resistance of a Chinese food-shop.

The Wittiest Young Man In England

Father Ronald Knox, whose book is declared by the Literary Editor of the Daily News to be the most brilliant of the year, may well be claimed as the wittiest young man in England writes W. Keith in the London Daily News.

From his schooldays his sparkling mind has impressed all beholders. His verbal paradoxes have found an echo in his paradoxical life. His father was the Bishop of Manchester, noted for his mixture of intense evangelical religion with hardcrusted Toryism. He took the Gospel to matter-of-fact Lancashire in its most matter-of-fact mood—and preached on Blackpool sands each August.

His more than episcopal figure, with his black skull cap and his overstrained waistcoat, ornamented the platform of many a good reactionary meeting. His youngest son, who with his brother, "Evoe" of "Punch," and of the Daily News, inherited a rare tradition of humane acquirements, as a young man used to give addresses in the seaside mission. He became a High Anglican at Oxford, a Liberal shortly afterwards and a Roman Catholic during the war. His wit has never ceased to sparkle since the days when as a boy of ten he wrote epigrams in Greek and Latin for the fun of the thing.

At Eton he conducted a paper called "The Outsider," which was to most school magazines what "Punch" is to the "comic" papers. Its authors, who included young men like the Hon. Charles Lister, the son of Lord Ribblesdale who died in Gallipoli, made jokes about school-boy jokes and wrote tales which parodied the kind of tales they might have been expected to write. Their leader showed at Balliol that he had other mental qualities than wit. He was indeed the typical young Balliol man of the pre-war days. His brilliance of talk and writing did not obscure his solid ability. He left Balliol with a sheaf of prizes under his arm and a book of light verse called "Absolute and a Bit of Hell" hidden beneath them.

He was famous for his tobacco pouch, called from its size and condition, "cloaca Maxima"—the chief sewer of Rome, and for his limericks. The following is certainly his:

Evangelical vicar in want
Of a second-hand portable font,
Would dispose of the same
For a portrait (in frame)
Of the Bishop Esct of Vermont.

He is always understood to have written the following on determinism:

There was a young man who said "Dam":
I suddenly see that I am
A creature that moves
In Prestined groves,
I'm not even a bus: I'm a tram.

After Balliol he took orders, and was made chaplain of Trinity College, Oxford.

His cleverness had become a legend. At the mere mention of "Ronnie" Knox men prepared to laugh. He resigned his position and joined the Catholic Church as a layman. His brilliant pen was considered mightier than his sword was likely to be in the war, and he was enlisted in the corps of writers who tried to tell the truth about England. By the end of the war his training for his new vocation was completed, and he was ordained in 1919 by Cardinal Bourne. Society decided that sermons by such an exceptional young man would be a pleasant sensation. But Father Knox knows when to be witty and when to be earnest. His sermons are direct, finished orations by an experienced speaker. He is frequently heard in London pulpits, but his main work is that of tutor at St. Edmund's College, Ware.

"Ronnie" Knox is an outstanding example of the fact that it takes a serious man to make a good joke.

One Darn Shave After Another

For the male of the human species life has become just one darn shave after another. The safety razor is emblem indisputable of modern man's subservicncy to the decrees of custom. Formerly allowed to flourish like weeds on a pauper's grave, beards and whiskers are not now quite in vogue. In this our land of the free mere man daily humbles himself before convention and strives to subdue these unpopular attributes of masculinity. Every morning an enormous mountain of lather is worked up on an infinite variety of china, and a veritable wilderness of variegated stubble falls reluctantly under the savage onslaught of a myriad of razors. Nor are the attacks always bloodless. Whiskers may be superfluous, unexplainable—but they do indeed make up one of life's stern realities. It is a far cry, expressed in years or miles, back to the Garden of Eden at the time when the well known Mr. Adam and the original first lady of the land were renting the premises. What is the connection between Adam and whiskers, you ask? Simply this: Adam had 'em—and they've been the sorrowful heritage of man ever since.

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Next Congress Will Consider Plan For Discriminating Duty

BY DAVID S. KENNEDY

Following defeat of the cash subsidy plan for shipping by Congress, the stage is now being set for a discriminating duty policy at the next session in December. The outlook for enactment is much more favorable than that which attended the launching of the subsidy program. As the situation stands at present, there will be substantial majorities for preferential duties in both the House and the Senate. Opponents of cash payments have, in several instances, committed themselves in behalf of indirect assistance to the American merchant marine.

Refusal of the Senate minority to permit the recent bill to come to a vote caused keen disappointment among shipping men, but it did not come as a surprise. They were hopeful at the start that the fight for direct payments, the frankest and most economical form of government aid, might be successful after a campaign lasting for a generation. This hope was futile. The result is now regarded as the death of the subsidy idea for many years to come. No effort will be made to resurrect it.

Despite this development, sentiment among shipping officials is more buoyant at present than it was a year ago. Several factors combine to produce this opinion. One is the fact that, regardless of the plans of the board for liquidation of its fleet the government will possess hundreds of vessels for the next several years. Operating losses will continue and the shipping problem will remain a thorn in the side of Congress. Some definite policy will be imperative. Another is the sincere desire on the part of the public for measures which will establish the merchant marine on a sound basis. This attitude, of which there has been ample evidence in the last two years, has been intensified rather than diminished in recent months. A third is the fact that many members of both the House and Senate are not anti-shipping, though they are anti-subsidy. Some of the strongest friends of the American marine are in the Democratic party and participated in the filibuster.

It is expected that there will be confirmed opponents in the next Congress to any plan to assist shipping, but their numbers will be much smaller. They will be men of the La Follette and Borah type, who will react to the opinions of the strong foreign elements in their constituencies. They may attempt another filibuster, but it must be remembered that the next session will not be limited by March 4. Even the most leather-lunged orator will hesitate at starting a filibuster which would have to be maintained for many months.

Considerable opposition was expressed abroad to the contemplated subsidy to American ships, but this was mild compared with the objections which are expected when it becomes apparent that Congress is to give serious consideration to discriminatory duties, division of the immigrant traffic, preferential railroad rates and other indirect policies. A strong drive will probably be launched through the State Department, accompanied with threats of retaliation and other dire consequences. Foreign embassies filed protests when the Jones act of 1920 directed the President to abrogate those sections of commercial treaties which restricted the right of the United States to impose preferential duties and tonnage dues. The effect of these became evident when President Wilson, and after him President Harding, refused to carry out the section. It is not improbable that the next Congress will force the issue by modifying the treaties on its own authority, despite the difference of opinion among eminent lawyers on the legality of such a policy.

DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR

Among the Senators who have spoken in favor of discriminating duties are Jones of Washington; Underwood, Fletcher, McKellar and others. The last three, all Democrats, were opposed to the subsidy bill.

An indication of the plans to be advanced at the next session was given in the closing days of the last Congress. When the question of sending the subsidy bill back to the Commerce Committee was raised Senator Fletcher suggested that an agreement might be reached to substitute a policy of discriminating duties. Senator Jones replied that this could not be enacted at the expiring session, but that a new bill would be introduced in December.

The willingness of Senator Fletcher to support discriminating duties was shown by his introduction of the following amendment to the subsidy bill:

"A reduction of 10 per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties specified and imposed by the tariff act of 1922 in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise which after the passage of this act shall be imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

"All treaties and conventions in conflict herewith shall be denounced and terminated in accordance with their terms, and new treaties and conventions shall be entered into, conforming herewith, in their places."

The attitude of Senator McKellar was revealed in his speeches on the floor and also in the following amendment which he offered to the subsidy bill:

"On all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels of the United States a 10 percent reduction of the duties now imposed by law shall be levied, collected and paid, but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States prior to a day fifteen months after the passage of this act, at which time the treaties mentioned in the foregoing section shall have been abrogated and annulled by this act."

NEW PLANS PROPOSED

Later in the session Senator McKellar introduced another amendment, which would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to set aside 5 percent of the customs receipts and pay this to importers bringing in goods on American vessels "in proportion to the duty collected on the goods thus imported by each importer." Under this policy no rebates would be paid to importers using foreign vessels to bring in freight on the free list, and the section would not apply to importers transporting their own products on their own ships.

Senator Pomerene, who was defeated for re-election, also offered a policy of indirect aids, which included preferential tonnage dues, discriminatory duties, addition of a slight duty on goods on the free list coming on foreign vessels, and preferential railroad rates.

In the period intervening before Congress convenes close attention will be devoted by shipping men and supporters of American shipping in Washington to the drafting of bills to be introduced next winter. Details cannot be forecast at this time, but it is probable that the trend of sentiment will be toward the plan advanced some time ago by Senator Jones. This would add a duty of perhaps 10 percent to dutiable goods imported in foreign vessels and would also place a duty of 2 percent on goods on the free list when brought in foreign ships. The advantage of this policy is that it would increase the revenues from customs and opponents could not charge that the government was aiding the merchant marine at the expense of the public Treasury.

-:- The Sea-Chantey -:-

The true sea-chantey is born and not made. Like the tales of folklore, it arrives, none quite knows from whence. Moreover, the melody and the words are one, and both are fitted to the seamen's tasks in a sailing ship. When the steamship came, she gradually drove the sailing ship from the seas. There was, of course, a period of transition, during which the engines were auxiliary, as they were called, and no self-respecting captain ever raised steam if he could help it. At this time, the engineer in the Royal Navy was regarded as little better than a malefactor, whose business it most unluckly was to upset the whole routine of the ship and in so doing to befoul immaculate decks with his horrible coal dust. Upon the order to raise steam, the Chief Engineer—who was usually a mill-wright before he so rashly went to sea—expected every moment to be placed under arrest for making too much smoke. These days were the last of the sea-chanties. The old songs, for the old melodies vanished, with much else of beauty and of charm, never, perhaps, to return. The mind and hand of man may have produced works as noble as the full-rigged ship, but assuredly some nobler; and a fleet in full sail was probably the most superb spectacle ever beheld. And to the wild sturdy rhythm of the chantey the sails were hoisted, the yards swung, the boats hoisted in, the anchor hauled up. In the complicated mass of steel machinery which is the modern ship, there is no room for music. Instead of the chantey, there are the throb of the propellers, the hum of the dynamos, the grinding of the steamwinch, the rattle of the ash-lifts. But where is the use of lamentation? These things are so.

In the meantime there is no lack of verses about the sea. These are very seldom written by seamen. In "Chanteys and Ballads" (published recently by Brentano's Ltd.) Mr. Harry Kemp writes of the life of the sea, which, he says in his preface, he lived in his youth, long before he made his verses about that experience. Although Mr. Kemp calls them chanteys, and some of the poems are cast in chantey form, they are not, if we may say so without offense, real chanties, as probably Mr. Kemp would admit. There is, indeed, no reason whatever why a poet should not use the jolly metre of a chantey, with its refrain, which in the true chantey was sung in chorus; but at best it is no more than a pleasant imitation. The truth is that the old chanties were what may be called unconscious works of art, unconscious very often to the point of a generous obscurity. Who was "John Franzo? Why should the crew join in unison to "Blow the man down." The fire chantey, again, is pertinent enough. "Fire, fire, there's fire down below, Bring a bucket of water, there's fire down below." But your modern artist is and must be conscious of his art. In whatever his inspiration may consist he must carefully elaborate his form: unless, of course, he is a Vers Librist. It may be conjectured, moreover, that Mr. Kemp, during the interval he mentions, at one time or another has read the works of Mr. Kipling. Some of Mr. Kipling's verse looks easy, but in fact it is not as easy as it looks—a circumstance many an aspirant has learnt by painful experience. Moreover, the writer looks not on the sea and ships as the sailor looks upon them. The sea is the job, and a desperate hard job it is. As a rule the seaman's sentiment is expressed in Mr. Kemp's stanza:

"Nothing but damn fools sail the sea."
Said the Captain to me.
"I have a young son," says the Captain to me,
"I'm dammed of he shall ever sail the sea!"

Nevertheless, his calling holds the sailor. He would not exchange it for the shore, if he could. "How these people on the beech contrive to exist. I don't know," said a naval officer the other day, as he hung on the rail, "proceeding," as they say in the Navy, into Portsmouth Harbor. And by some mysterious means the old sea chanties convey just that dual emotion of a perpetual grievance and a sense of superiority after all. Indeed, if Mr. F. T. Bullen's theory be valid, the sea-chanties were originally the songs of exiles, hanging up their harps, so speak, by the waters of Babylon. For Mr. Bullen, in his interesting work on the subject, traces the sea-chantey right back to the days of the slave-trade, when negroes were carried to sea.

According to Mr. Bullen, the chanties were the songs and melodies of the American negroes, sung at many a camp meeting and carried thence to lighten their toil at sea. Thus many of the chanties were originally Evangelistic. Some of them were unprintably outspoken. By some curious process the negro melodies became wedded to the English fo'c'sle songs, and the words of the negro chants were intermixed with them. Until of late years, colored men were enlisted in the Royal Navy. When the late Lord Beresford went to sea, more than sixty year ago, the Captain of the Hold was usually a negro. Colored men were and are largely employed in the Merchant Service. But although the chantey has almost disappeared from the sea, it survives in such collections as the work of Mr. Bullen and the larger collection of Mr. Cecil Sharpe. The chantey falls into a like category with the old English ballad and old Scots song. But unlike these, it demands action, and the rough, strong chorus of men hauling on a rope or stamping round with the capstan bars.

Was Lincoln A Typical American?

There is a striking contrast between Lincoln and the American type in the succinctness and simplicity of his public utterances, from the very beginning of his career until the end. We can observe this trait in the speech, not a hundred words long, which he made when a candidate for the Illinois Legislature in 1832. The address he gave a Cooper Union in 1860, on his first appearance in New York, is described by Mr. Choate, who was present, as "severly simple." The audience was expecting "a florid Western eloquence" and heard instead a speech "with no ornament at all." The outstanding example is, of course, the Gettysburg address—that oratorical gem of 266 words which followed the two hours discourse of Edward Everett. For nearly sixty years the Gettysburg address has been recognised as one of the noblest utterances that ever fell from human lips. It is the first thing to be inscribed on a Lincoln memorial. It is republished year by year in our most widely circulated almanacs, side by side with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The astonishing thing is that, although so universally acclaimed, it has hot had the slightest effect upon our style or public speaking from that day to this. If an address is to be given at an anniversary or memorial celebration, or indeed on any occasion of more than usual public significance, not Lincoln but Everett is taken as the model. The bombastic, high swelling sentences are often molded on a pattern utterly alien to the Gettysburg address.—From the Nation.

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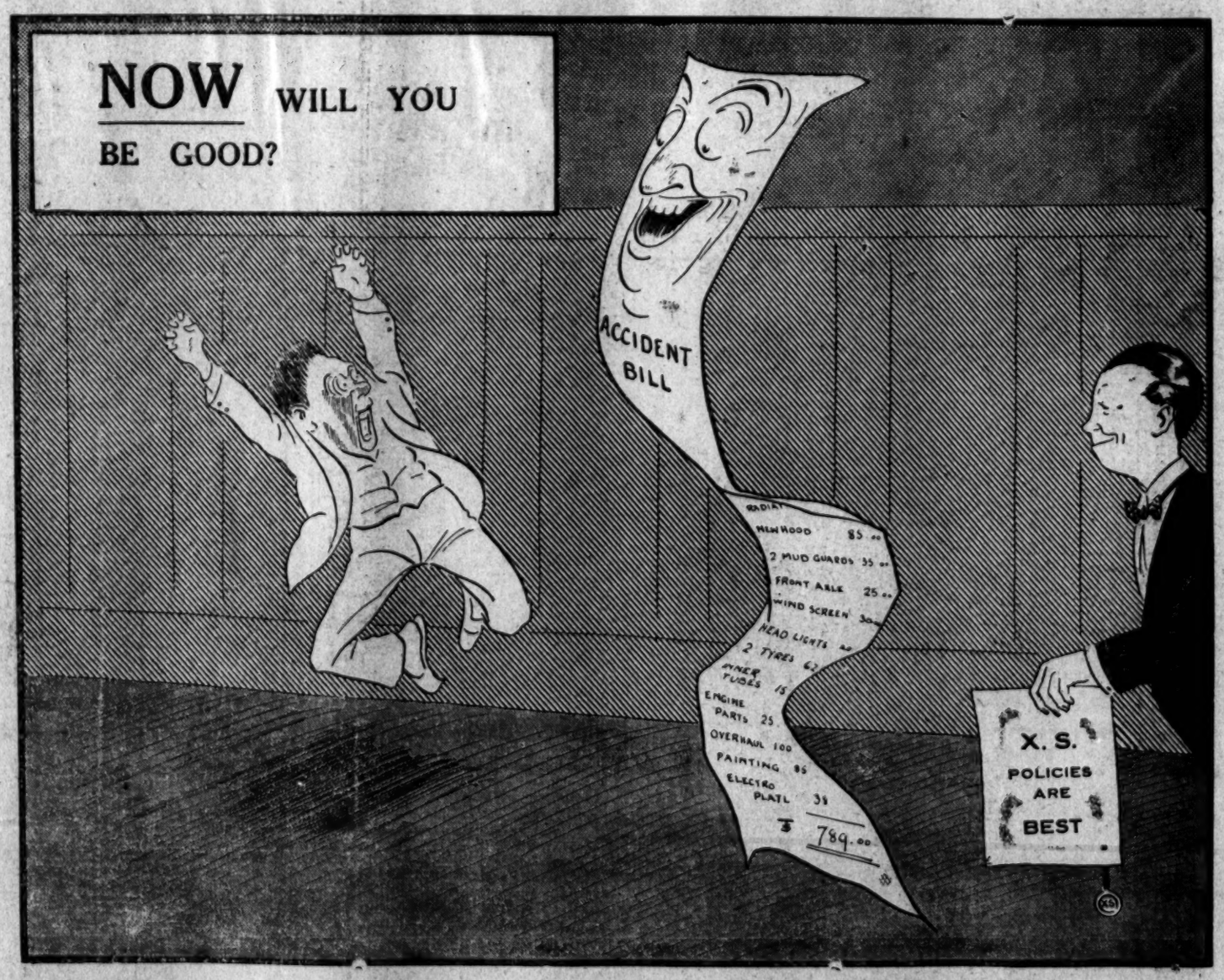

MANY A LITTLE MAN ISN'T STRONG ENOUGH TO CARRY AROUND A BIG OPINION OF HIMSELF

China Press Sports

IT IS MORE COMFORTING TO GIVE YOURSELF AWAY, THAN TO REALISE YOU HAVE BEEN SOLD

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1923

FAIR SIZED DIVIDENDS AT RACE MEET

Beith On Pastures New Wins Hurdle Race

NINE EVENTS

Rea On Liability First In Steeplechase

A goodly sized crowd, including a sprinkling of gobs and officers from the American fleet in port, were slightly sprinkled during the third extra race meeting on the Shanghai track yesterday afternoon.

The rain's minor part in the proceedings, however, had little or no effect on an afternoon of pleasant entertainment and some profit—for some—as several juicy dividends were paid to those fortunate guessers.

FIRST RACE

Pastures New, Mr. B. D. F. Beith's grey, ridden by Mr. Greig at 150 pounds, won the first event on yesterday's program, the Stirling Handicap Hurdle race of 1¼ miles by two lengths. Mr. Hugh Maitland (150) on Powhattan's black pony Micawber, was second, just a length ahead of Spark Plug, the griffin named after the famous pony that runs in the columns of THE CHINA PRESS every day.

Spark Plug, a brown nag owned by Mr. Fred Sutterle, Jr., who is now in the United States seeing the original doing his stuff on Southern race tracks, has had as many reverses as the cartoon pony in flat races, but stepped over the high sticks in great fashion under the guiding hand of Mr. 'Barney Google' Newbigging.

Pastures New paid his backers $38.10 for the win, and $10.90 for place. Micawber paid $7.20, and Spark Plug's third place netted holders of bunch tickets $41.60. The time was 2:57 1-5. Ticket 324 won the big money in the sweeps, 328 copped the second money, and 234 got the third prize. Holders of 23, 379, 373, 506 and 555 drew consolation plasters for unplaced starters.

The only excitement occured when the Lark fell at the fourth jump and threw Mr. Rea. He got back without the indignity of a ricsha.

SECOND RACE

In the Ayr Handicap Steeplechase over Morriss' water jump, twice around and in Mr. B. D. F. Beith's grey Liability ridden by Mr. Rea galloped home a winner by three lengths over Mr. N. L. Sparke's and Mr. D. Brand's bay Wild Chance, ridden by the Inimitable One himself. Mr. M. O. Springfield managed to squeeze through the traffic congestion long enough to place third on Powhattan's chesnut Shake Down. Liability paid $35.90 as a result of his nice finish in front of the stands for the win and $10.20 for place. Wild Chance paid $12.60 and Shake Down $7.30.

Whoever held ticket 489 won the shekels in the sweeps with 503 and 85 taking second and third money. Tickets 368, 450, 60 and 137 got the leavings for also rans.

THIRD RACE

Mr. Toeg's chesnut Archer provided a fleeting sensation in the Dundee Plate when Johnny Heard laid the whip on coming in the home stretch and came through the center of the pack to win by a length and a half in 57 4-5 seconds. Young Dallas brought Hellenic's brown Jason in second, a half length in front of Mr. Bremner on Jet, the Mackie and Wright pony. Archer's backers gathered round the pay windows to garner $103.60 for a win and $26.10 for a place, while the safe investors who played the favorite, Jason, collected $8.20 and Jet's followers drew down $12.60. Archer also carried ticket 370 in the sweeps, 493 was second and 281 third. Holders of also rans who collected ten cartwheels each in the booby prize division were 359, 597, 236, 546, 811, 440, 608, 629, 271, 800, 848 and 690.

FOURTH RACE

The Edinburgh handicap of a mile and a half went to the Day stables white Re-Organisation, mounted by A. N. Dallas. The Copper Bird took an early lead and held it until about a furlong away from the last neck-stretch when Re-Organisation came through on the outside and won

(Continued on Page 3)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY BOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(Cricket is in the air. This week will see quite a number of the willow wielders out. Despite my years I'm going to try again. This appeal is to our star bowler G. M. Billings.)

We meet, friend G.M.B., this summer weather,
And I have worked, and oft obeyed your rule,
Taught your good boys, and we have stood together
At Shanghai Public School.

* * *

So, when (ninth wicket down) today I enter
Upon my tenure of the crease and gaze
Nervously at you, having taken center,
Remember bygone days.

* * *

Abate your skill, so shall my nerves grow firmer,
Till driving seems the easiest of jobs,
And passers-by shall pause and haply murmer,
"Golly, can that be Hobbs?"

* * *

Do this for me, and you'll discover later
How fame awaits the generous and good;
A few long hops shall win a glory greater
Than ever leg-breaks could.

* * *

If for a ball or two you let me smite you,
Running amok with dashing bat and bold,
My Muse shall have instructions to requite you
Even a hundredfold.

* * *

You shall she hymn in strains that do not falter,
Proclaim of you for all who run to read:
"He sacrificed his length on friendship's altar;
He was a pal indeed."

* * *

THE DRAMA

Mr. W. E. Holloway gave a delightful lecture to the Dramatic Section of the British Women's Association on Friday afternoon. I think the keynote of his talk was that the stage was to entertain and amuse. This is no way meant that the stage was not out to educate. Quite one of the best things to be inferred was that no education was worth while which did not both entertain and amuse.

The speaker was particularly interesting when he dwelt with current plays. He stated that they portrayed—and vividly—the mentality of the people. Nothing could give us a better insight into what folk were feeling at Home than the plays that were proving popular. If a play drew millions of playgoers it showed that there was something in it that was not only appealing, but it was also depicting what they felt and often could not express.

Mr. Holloway showed that a couple of plays like "Bulldog Drummond" and "The Bat" proved successes because they gave a certain satisfaction to the craving for excitement engendered by the Great War. "Abraham Lincoln" ran for 800 nights in London to full houses because the play depicted a great man who was able to heal the scars of a suffering world. People wanted a big man to help out in a world's difficulty. Today as ever there was a strain of hero-worship in everyone of us. Where could we find a man who could really stand out and convince us that Right was Might. Drinkwater, the playwright, gave us a play. With a touch of fantasy he drew a "Lincoln." He intensified a character so human that it could not fail to make a strong appeal.

"Work out as far as possible what is the thought of the writer" might be given as another point of the speaker's fine address. Mr. Holloway told his hearers that they were in a much better position than he was in the matter of material. He had to get his bread and butter from the thing he put on. They were able to pick and choose from a world of work and produce what they liked. When they produced let them endeavor to get at the thought underlying the author's efforts and with might and main bring out that thought. Let them materialise the thought as Conan Doyle would materialise a spirit.

I would like to give the whole of Mr. Holloway's lecture word for word. It was all good and all thoroughly educative. Mrs. Cochrane, the chairman of the B. W. A. Dramatic Section is to be congratulated upon having secured a speaker so thoroughly instructive and entertaining.

Mr. Holloway tells me that he is able to visit Tientsin and Peking after all. He finds he has a fortnight to fill in and this will give him the opportunity of renewing old acquaintanceships. Incidentally it means a lot of real pleasure to playgoers in our northern cities

When he has finished his tour up north he will make for England. He hopes to be out here again in the no distant future. I can assure him that every playgoer hopes that his hopes will be realised.

* * *

It looks as if we are going to have a Dog Show.

We hope so.

All the dogs—big dogs, little dogs, good dogs, bad dogs and gay dogs will be there. My dog is a Mosaic. Every heard of the breed? Let the fox terrier turn up his little nose; let the pug but in; let the real black roofed chow stand in all his stately grace; let the police dog warn off all intruders; in fact let all the dogs that ever were disdain all the other dogs that ever are, but my dog seems to have a little of everyone of them. That is why I call him a Mosaic. I love him. I hope we have a class for the unfortunates. Bill Nye so loved his dog that he named him Entomologist First, and when asked to explain said that he was the king of insect collectors. Which only goes to show how much one can become attached to a dog. What?

* * *

The Entertainment Committee of the United Services Association are to be very heartily congratulated upon the success of their supper dance that took place on Friday night at the New Carlton. There were three hundred and more there. Everyone danced. Everyone wanted to know everyone else.

(Continued on Page 3)

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOYS SHOW WELL

Track And Field Men Reveal Good Form In Tryout

TO MEET KASHING

Short Distance Runners Display Great Speed

Track and field men at the American School showed up well in the first try-outs of the season last Friday, in the preliminaries for the meet to be staged with the Kashing Athletic Association next Saturday, April 21.

The short-distance runners were in exceptionally good form, and ran well, Brewster creating a sensation by a strong finish in the 100 yards dash in 10 4-5 seconds winning his heat easily. Pierce had the best time in the 220, and was also an easy first in the quarter mile event.

McDaniel ran a great race in the 120 yards low hurdles, equalling the American School record held by Herbert Waters, at 17 1-5 seconds. The finals for the 100 and 220 yards dashes and the 120 yards hurdles will be held Monday.

Tommy Grafton was first in the mile, running in 5:19, with Fisher second and Moffett third.

In the bread jump, Brewster Roy Squires and Lipson all qualified, and McDaniel, Grafton, and Huizinga were chosen for the high jump. In the discus throw Roy Squires was first, Lipson and McDaniel being second and third respectively.

Next Monday afternoon will see the finals of the sprint events, the 880-yards dash, and the trials for the relay team; and also the pole vault, and shotput, in the field.

A big party from the school will accompany the track team to Kashing on April 21, when it is expected that a number of S.A.S records will be bettered, and the team put in good trim for the third annual Inter-scholastic Track Meet on May 26.

CHINESE PUBLIC SCHOOL TO HAVE OPENING FRIDAY

Additional Building To Be Officially Thrown Open

The official opening of the additional building of the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, Baikal Road, Yangtszepoo, will take place at 5:15 p.m. next Friday, which day will also be "Speech Day" at the School. Tea will be served to the guests previous to the ceremony of opening the new addition.

S. M. P. (Reserve) Orders

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve)
Orders by the A. C. P. (Reserve)

No. 216—Leave. A. H. C. Halian is granted leave from April 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924.

S. C. Korff 86 is granted an extension of leave to December 1, 1923.

S. C. Perry 169 is granted an extension of leave to January 4, 1924.

No. 217.—Unattached List. W. O. Himrod and S. C. Hovenier 118 are placed on the Unattached List from date.

No. 218.—Resignation. W. O. McGrane and S. C. Campbell 97 are permitted to resign in consequence of transfer from Shanghai.

No. 219.—Town Hall Range. The Range will be closed on Tuesday, April 24.

No. 220.—Transfer. S. C.'s Bornholz 6, Strassman 207, Stromdahl 150, Sze Ioh Ming 46 and Weston 125 from "C" Squad Sinza to "D" Squad Sinza.

No. 221.—Promotion. S. C. Daniels 76 to be Warning Officer "B" Squad Louza vice Warning Officer McCrane resigned.

(signed) W. BEATTY,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
(i.c. Reserve).

-:- Mr. G. H. Stitt -:-

A CHARACTERISTIC sketch by Juel Madsen of the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club, and one of Shanghai's leading figures any way you take it.

VILLA'S FRIENDS NOT CONVINCED THAT GENARO WON

Muldoon, Commission Chairman, May Reshuffle Referees

New York (by mail)—Another decision that has not met with unanimous approval has been rendered in boxing. The awarding of the American flyweight championship to Frankie Genaro in his fifteen-round bout with Pancho Villa at Madison Square Garden was followed by another outburst of disapproval. Following as it did so closely on the heels of the decision in the Gene Tunney-Harry Greb bout at the same place it furnishes cause for consideration.

It is a well-known and recognised fact that there always will be some dissatisfaction voiced to any decision in a bout that is close. All the parties concerned cannot be satisfied, but in these two cases many disinterested parties openly expressed the belief that the judges and referees were in error in their decisions. There were many who thought Greb should have been declared the winner over Tunney in their bout for the American light heavyweight championship, among them being no less an authority than William Muldoon, Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission. There were equally as many who thought that Villa had defeated Genaro.

Boxing is in a flourishing condition at this time, but it is not without its enemies and it behooves those who have the sport in their charge to make sure that nothing transpires which can reflect in any way upon the sport. If the officials were wrong it may be that they were honest mistakes. Of that there can be no doubt but it is strictly up to the commission to see that mistakes are not made.

There are certain well-defined rules to guide officials in reaching their decisions in boxing bouts. Clean hitting and footwork are other items that must be weighed in the balance. Damage done and the condition of the men at the expiration of the last round are things that must be given consideration.

If these major matters are given the proper consideration officials will not make mistakes in judgment. It is understood that Chairman Muldoon is determined to weed out judges and referees who are prone to make mistakes. He should not delay in so doing. This is a situation that calls for prompt and aggressive action.

ST. JOHN'S WINNER OF FINAL CROSS COUNTRY RACE

Defeats Nanyang College Team By Four Point Margin

St. John's cross country runners yesterday won the last race of the season from the team from Nanyang college. The race was over a two and a half mile course on Kiangwan Road. St John's won by a margin of four points, 34 to 30.

Hubert Tai of St. John's crossed the line in 14' 37" for the 2½ miles. He beat Chen, the Nanyang lad, who won the open school boy Harriers race two weeks ago, in the last 50 yards.

The committee has to decide the championship as both St. John's and Nanyang had won two races each.

The middle race of 2 miles was won by Nanyang Middle School team with 31 points to Shanghai College's 37 points.

Dr. Gray referred the meet. Paper was laid by Mr. MacCannon of Shanghai Harriers Club. Both of them were well pleased with the results of yesterday's races.

The first five men of each race crossed the line as follows:

COLLEGE

1.—Hubert Tai (St. John's).
2.—T. T. Chu (Nanyang).
3.—J. F. Zi (Nanyang).
4.—T. T. Yu (St. John's).
5.—J. L. Wu (St. John's).

MIDDLE SCHOOL

1.—Y. T. Shen (S'hai College).
2.—Y. H. Yan (S'hai College).
3.—D. F. Liang (Sa-Tsing).
4.—V. T. Loh (Nanyang).
5.—S. V. Zung (Nanyang).

THESE GAVE TO FUND OF RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The following have made donations to the S.R.A. annual rifle meeting for 1923. Mr. A. M. Collaco, Secretary and Treasurer, of the S.R.A. acknowledges with thanks donations to Rifle Meeting from the following:

Banque Belge pour L'Etrangere	$5.00
Belgian Trading Co.	5.00
Botelho Bros.	10.00
British American Tobacco (China), Ltd.	10.00
Brunner Mond and Co., (China), Ltd.	10.00
Calder Marshall and Co.	10.00
Cambefort and Co., E.	10.00
China Java and Export Co.	10.00
Eisler, Reeves and Murphy	10.00
Gibb Livingstone and Co.	10.00
Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.	25.00
Lever Bros. (Chins) L'd.	10.00
Lane Crawford and Co., L'd.	5.00
Middleton and Co.	10.00
Mitsui Bank Ltd.	5.00
Mustard and Company	10.00
Platt and Co.	10.00
Racine and Cie	5.00
Reiss and Co.	15.00
Shanghai Mercury Ltd.	10.00
Shewan Tomes and Co.	10.00
Siowe and Co., Ltd.	10.00
South British Ins. Co., Ltd.	10.00
Sparke, C. E.	5.00
Susuki and Co.	5.00
The American Oriental Bank	5.00
The Bank of Taiwan	10.00
The Ben Building	5.00
The Central Garage	10.00
The East Asiatic Tdg.	10.00
Thos Cook and Son	5.00
H. P. Wadman	10.00
G. C. Wingrove	5.00
Yangtsze Tdg. Co.	5.00
	$300.00
Previously acknowledged	$918.00
Total	$1,218.00

H'kong Baseball Team Is Coming For Tryout Here

Nine To Represent China At Osaka To Be Chosen After Series

BY K. S. CHANG

Word has just been received that the Hongkong Chinese baseball team will set sail on April 28 and be here about the beginning of May to have a series of games with the Chinese "Olympic" team in Shanghai.

According to information received here, the Hongkong team is composed of a good bunch of ball players who understand the game thoroughly and who have played in colleges in China as well as in America. They defeated the sailor team from the U. S. S. Helena by a score of 2 to 1 in a snappy game this season. Besides that, they gained an easy victory from the All-American team in that colony port. Their battery is undoubtedly strong, and the support in in-field and outfield must be excellent in view of the fact that the sailors and the Americans are heavy hitters. They ought to give the Shanghai players a tough time during the coming series.

The weather during last week was not favorable to the Shanghai ball-tossers. A couple of days' rain accompanied by a constant chilly breeze kept most of the players away from the practice ground of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at North Szechuen Road. Only a few braved the cold wind Friday and Saturday afternoons to have a slow workout in fielding and batting.

Now, with the important series not far away and with the better prospect of this week's weather, the Shanghai team has to get busy. Coach Kingman who has been sacrificing a great deal of his time in modelling the team wishes that everyone be out this week and next week. He also hopes that new players will report at the "Y" ground to be candidates of the team.

Arrangements have been made to play the St. John's team next Saturday afternoon, and games with Nanyang and Shanghai Colleges, and the American School are also under way. Probably a few games with the sailor teams from the destroyers now in port will also be scheduled in the near future.

The team that will represent China in the coming Olympic games to be held in Osaka in the latter part of May will be chosen of the two teams after the series by the China Contest Committee, headed by Dr. Gray, and it will be the strongest baseball aggregation China has ever had to represent her in the Far Eastern Olympic Games.

CHINESE GIRLS TO TAKE PART IN OLYMPIAD

Feminine Athletes To Take Part In Far Eastern Games

FOR FIRST TIME

Keen Interest Being Shown; Tryouts Are Held

For the first time in history Chinese girls who for centuries have lived sheltered lives behind the Dragon Walls of their homes and whose exercise consisted in walking, with tiny steps, in the gardens of the women's quarters are going to take part in the Far eastern Olympic Games.

An all star volley ball and tennis team, composed of twenty-two picked athletes, girls typifying new China, will sail from Shanghai May 13 for Tokio to compete in the Olympic Games which begin May 22.

The Volley Ball team will be made up of the strongest players from various schools in north, south and central China while the tennis team of six will be composed of the girl tennis experts of China.

Keen interest is being taken by the educational leaders in the departure of the twenty-two girls, for they believe that the enthusiasm with which the girls are entering into the try outs marks a very advanced step in the development of the women of China.

Miss Vera Barger, head of the Young Woman's Christian Association Normal School of Physical Education and Hygiene, will chaperone the girls to Tokio. She believes that the Chinese girls will carry off many of the honors.

Volley Ball is the most popular of all the American and English games which have been introduced into the schools for girls in China.

In middy blouses and bloomers the girls are practicing, with as keen an interest and as much enthusiasm as a group of American co-eds.

In Shanghai eight schools, including government and mission institutions, held tryouts yesterday afternoon at the Tsing Wa Athletic Grounds.

The institutions striving to win first place in Shanghai are the Mary Farnham School, the Wu King School, the Bridgman School, the Ming Lih High School, the Normal School of Physical Education and Hygiene, the Chinese Physical Training School, the Ai Koh School for Girls and the Liang Kiang School.

Hongkong is sending a number of tennis players to compete with the best players from Peking and Shanghai. Canton is sending a Volley Ball team which, according to report, is made up of all star players.

Although this will be the first time the girls of China have taken part in an athletic meet with the girls of Japan and the Philippines it is believed that they will make a very fine showing.

Philippines Also To Send Girl Teams

One of the important features of the sixth Far Eastern Games to be held at Osaka from May 21 to May 26 inclusive will be the participation of Oriental girls in branches of athletics hitherto untouched in connection with a similar event, says the Manila Bulletin. Word received recently by the P. A. A. F. officials from Japan is to the effect that there will be girls' volleyball, basketball, tennis and swimming.

Now that the Philippines can not send girl athletes to participate in all these branches of sport because of the lack of time in which to prepare the material Japan and China alone may send teams to participate in volleyball, basketball and swimming. The three countries will be represented in tennis.

Mr. Brown's letter to Mr. England follows:

March 13, 1923.

Mr. Fred O. England,
Manila.

Dear England:

Yours of February 23 arrived today. This was in explanation of the inability of the Philippines to put in ladies' teams in volleyball, basketball and swimming for exhibition contests at Osaka. Your explanation makes clear the

Russian Carries 9 Chess Games In Head

Paris, Mar. 3.—The Russian chess master, Alexis Alechine, recently gave another exhibition of his marvelous skill when he played twelve of the leading French students of the game simultaneously, standing with his back to his opponents and carrying all the moves in his head.

At the end of the match, which required five hours, Alechine was apparently unfatigued and his sole request was for a cigarette.

difficulties you would be under in attempting such an undertaking at this late date and we thoroughly appreciate it. We are glad, however, that your committee is planning to send two ladies singles players (tennis) and one doubles team.

The contest Committee will put on demonstrations of ladies' volleyball and basketball even if China only sends teams. We have received no intimation from China that basketball players also can be sent from there but we hope so. If not, we will have a couple or more Japanese teams give as good a demonstration as they can, playing regular girls' rules, of course. From word received recently from Dr. Gray it seems likely that China will send a volleyball team of girls.

The Contest Committee will put on a regular program of open swimming evening for ladies, even though only Japanese enter, as there has been a sudden development of interest here in that branch of sport among the girls.

Yours sincerely,
F. H. BROWN,
Honorary Secretary.

Fair Sized Dividends At Race Meet Y'day

(Continued from Page 1)

by three lengths in 3.19 3-5. Charlie and Harry White's old dun veteran Kings Cross with Mr. Bremner up, challenged The Copper Bird (with Jackie Bauld doing the whipping) at the finish, but The Copper Bird had the longest neck and won by that margin.

Considering the pony and the rider the winner's backers were lucky to collect $15.10 for a win and $7.50 for placing. The Copper Bird paid $12.50 and Kings Cross's third place was responsible for $15.30. A ticket from the top of the pile, 913, won the sweeps dough with 789 and 675 second and third. Unplaced starters carried 592, 428, 729, 799 and 107.

FIFTH RACE

Captain R. E. Sassoon finally managed to win a race on Castle Sycee, his chesnut pony, in the Dumfries Stakes, 2 miles. And he won by three lengths over Knoll on the piebald Thomas a Becket. A. N. Dallas on Hallowe'en was third. Time, 4:21 3-5.

The Captain's win was such an unexpected event that only 399 betters had laid their money on the counter in front of Castle Sycee's monicker and they each collected $96.60. A ten dollar bill and thirty cents, small money, was passed out to those who backed Sassoon for a place, and Thomas a Becket paid $6.40 and Hallowe'en $5.80. The lucky cuss who held ticket 901 collected the big sweeps money with 645 and 812 getting second and third money. Among those present but unaccounted for were 491, 678, 867 and 302.

SIXTH RACE

Gussy White also threw a baby bomb into the midst of our most confirmed rail birds by galloping into second place on Little Dipper in the mile and a quarter Lanark Selling race and paying $87.80. Coming down the home stretch it looked like Midland, Little Dipper and Windcroft were all three going to win, but Macdonnel brought Midland in first by a length in 2:45 2-5, and Johnny Heard had to be content with third place for Windcroft.

Midland's win notted $47.80 and $26.30 for place. Windcroft paid $14.20. The buyer of 702 copped the money in the sweeps with 516 and 80 second and third. Buyers of 938, 398, 238, 885, 468, 700, 658, 494, 724 and 980—an imposing series of '8's if you notice them—had to be content with their expectations.

SEVENTH RACE

Eric Moller on K-Gas' White Knight paid $35.80 for winning the A Class event in the one mile Glasgow handicap. White Knight won by 2 lengths in 2:08.

Mr. John Johnstone's Silver Streak with 'the taipan' up, came home second, a length ahead of A. N. Dallas on Zaandam. White Knight paid $12.80 for place, Silver Streak $9.90 and Zaandam $9.30. Ticket number 25 won the sweep with 1108 second, and 414 third. Unplaced starters carried numbers 578, 589, 105, and 9.

EIGHTH RACE

The biggest field of the day turned out for the B Class event over the same distance for the most interesting race of the day. Mr. Knoll on Girondin copped the bacon, a length ahead, and Mr. Liddel on Carlington and Mr. Heard on Fitzroy ran a beautiful dead head for second place.

Girondin paid $92.10 for a win, $28.80 for place, and carried ticket number 932 to victory and shekels in the sweeps. Fitzroy paid $10.10 and carried sweeps ticket 1109, and Carlington paid $18.10 and carried sweeps ticket 5435. Unplaced starters were 905, 141, 892, 580, 335, 885, 929, 18, 1003, 577, 648, 294, 984, 16, 1004, 224, 438 and 912.

LAST RACE

Free-and-Easy negotiated the 9 furlongs in the Perth Cup in the fastest time—2:27 2-5 and won by half-a-length with Mr. J. K. Brand's able assistance. The Burkill pony paid his backers $33.10 for win, and $11.10 for place, in addition to carrying sweeps ticket 468.

Eric Moller rode Conqueror Dah-

Walberg, Kernan, Voigt And Morrison

HERE are four recruits who are striving to win regular berths with the world champion New York Giants, now in training at Marlin Springs, Texas. All except Kernan are pitchers. He is a catcher.

Pancho To Get Short End Of The Wilde Bout Purse

London, (By mail)—A Reuter's message from New York says that Jimmy Wilde will meet the Filipino boxer, Pancho Villa in a 15-rounds contest at the Polo Grounds, New York, on June 16.

Wilde, according to present arrangements, will receive 31½ per cent. of the receipts and Villa 12½ per cent. The grounds accommodate about 60,000 spectators.

The management asserts that it chose Villa in preference to Frank Genaro to meet Wilde because the consensus of experts was that the referee's decision against Pancho Villa in his recent bout with Genaro ought to have been reversed.

Many other matches are being talked of, but the most interesting is one proposed between Seaman Hall, the British light-weight champion, and Freddy Welsh, the ex-world's champion, who recently returned from the United States.

Mr. Tom S. Rice of the Brooklyn Eagle, writes to say that Welsh fought so recently as April 15, 1922, his opponent being Archie Walker. "Walker and Welsh," remarks Mr. Rice, put up a genial sparring exhibition for 7 rounds. After that Walker strove as hard as his disposition would admit to knock out Welsh. He failed because Welsh had his old defensive cleverness and managed to stay the limit. He will be 37 years old on March 5, and on this night was a mere shell of his former self as regards fighting."

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from—
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

Promising Tennis Stars To Play For Nippon In Next Contests For Davis Cup

BY W. T. TILDEN

Japan invades America!

No, it is no cause for war, nor yet breaking off diplomatic relations. Rather, it is a cause for rejoicing, for it means that Japan has again challenged for the Davis cup, and is sending to our shores a team of tennis players which will uphold the honor of Nippon.

Our old and esteemed friends, Zenzo Shimidzu, who is now a resident in this country; Ichiya Kumagae and Seiichiro Kashiro, head the invading army. These three men, by their courtesy, sportsmanship and splendid tennis, held unique places in the hearts of the American public. The new members of the team, youngsters who are being groomed for future Davis cup teams, will undoubtedly prove the same sterling sportsmen as our old friends.

The most promising young star is the present champion of Japan—Fukuda. He won the tournament decisively, Kumagae did not compete, but many critics believe that even if he had, Fukuda would have defeated him in speaking of Fukuda and the Davis Cup matches for 1923, my friend, Zenzo Shimidzu, who will captain the Japanese team, intimated that Fukuda would play in the singles, while Kuamgae would appear only in doubles. This is of course, tentative, and may be only an erroneous impression of my own, for Shimidzu made no direct statements as to personnel.

It is not the individuals who will play on the year's team which is important, interesting as the men are personally. It is the motive behind the invasion that should be recognized. There is no cleverer, no more adaptable nation than Japan. The Oriental is always willing to learn and use the best of the Occidental. The Japanese team's association has studied American methods of development, and with that in view Kumagae (since his return to Japan two years ago) has spent much of his time teaching the youth of the country the American game. There is a definite policy of world supremacy in tennis behind this splendid organization. The Japanese are wonderful tennis players Kumagae and Shimidzu, with their defective technique, have reached the world's first ten. What will be the result when the correct fundamentals of the game are taught the boys of Japan? It is but a matter of a few years before the Davis cup itself is in imminent danger, if not actually in Japan.

Let us not forget that Kumagae has beaten Johnston, Richards and myself in five years, while Shimidzu has beaten Richard within the year, and carried both Johnston and myself to bitter matches in the Davis cup competition. Should Fukuda prove as great as Shimidzu considers him, then a new and a powerful factor has arrived in the tennis world. It is right and proper that new blood should come. It spells progress.

Within the past three years Richards of America; Anderson of Australia; Cochet of France; Manuel Alonso of Spain, and now Fukuda of Japan, have jumped to the front rank of world tennis. Let America be prepared—but meanwhile let us welcome our friendly invaders.

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W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Golf With Meals Instead Of Jazz

Chicago.—Golf with meals instead of a jazz orchestra has been proved a success by a popular Chicago restaurant, which recently installed an indoor links in connection with its dining room. Patrons even pay extra for their golf and flock to the cafe where they can spend from 15 minutes to an hour driving into a net or putting over a minature links before gathering around the tables for food. Regular customers, hold tournaments each week.

After a few days operation of the golf links, many diners who never had seen the game played began to take interest, and from the numerous spectators scores of embryo golfers ventured to take up the Scotch game. The course is busy from midday until midnight, with players waiting in line to get on the first tee.

Finding that they could play golf during their lunch hour, or before dinner after office hours, numerous golfers boldly followed the English style of wearing knicker golf suits to business, so that they would be more comfortably clothed for the sport. As the cafe is in the center of Chicago's Rialto, the theatrical center of the city already is becoming accustomed to seeing men clad in golf suits, whereas only a few months ago European golfers in America for the open championship were annoyed in New York and other cities by the stares and comments of Americans who derided the wearing of golf clothes in the business quarter.

Examine the New Improved Gillette Safety Razor

See for yourself why it gives such cool, clean, quick shaves

STOP in at the nearest store or bazaar. Ask them to place the New Improved Gillette in your hand. Look it over; note especially the Fulcrum Shoulder, the Overhanging Cap, the Channeled Guard.

In these points is the reason for the new delightful ease in Gillette shaving.

As you pass the Gillette over your face, the skin lies flat against the tangent of the cap and guard. The beard springs upright against the shaving edge. The blade cuts SQUARE across the hair at the very surface of the skin—each hair clipped clean through.

Today, buy the New Improved Gillette with its 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges). Treat yourself to the New Comfort in Shaving.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:
1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Fleaure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

Ask your dealer to show you these razors
Gillette Safety Razor Co.
Boston, U.S.A.
Representatives: Muller & Phipps (China), Limited, 5th Floor New N.K.K. Bldg., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

I.S.S. I.S.S.

NOTICE

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

The April Drawing takes place at our Offices, 7 Avenue Edouard VII,

TOMORROW, the 16th April, 1923

commencing at 2 o'clock.

Re-imbursements are well over $100,000 this month, ranging from $17,300 to $12.

All Bondholders of the I.S.S. are cordially invited to be present at tomorrow's drawing.

I.S.S. I.S.S.

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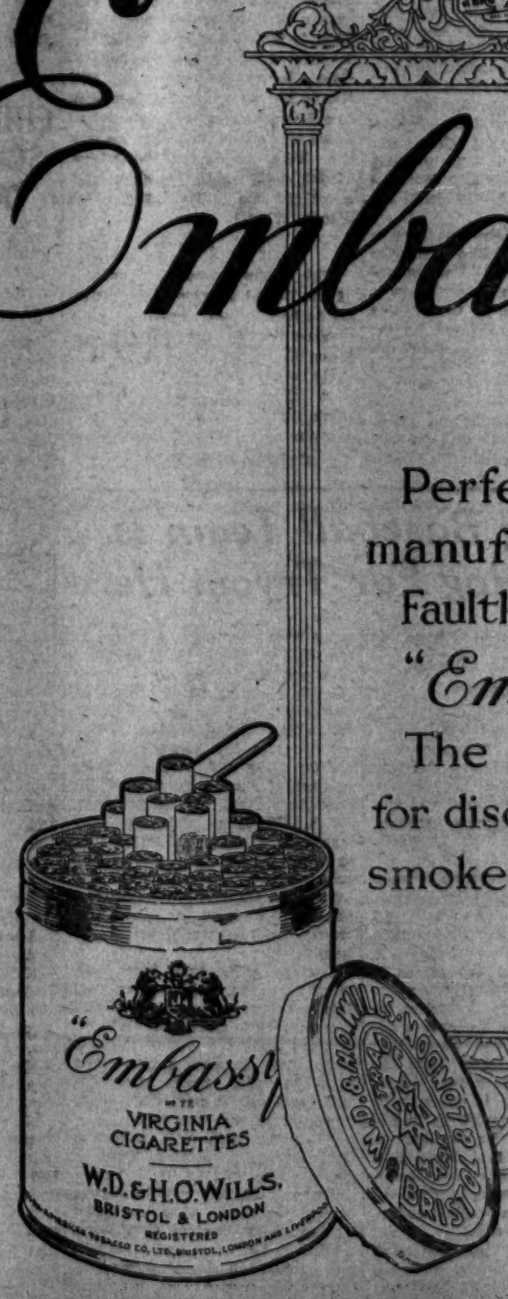

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.—Distributors

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Everyone wanted to carry into reality what the Entertainment Committee were out for—real comradeship between the men and women of this port who served in their varying spheres during the Great War.

Mr. Raggett, who saw any amount of service in Mespot helped to make the evening even more enjoyable by singing a couple of appropriate songs in his very best manner. I am told that these dances will be a feature of the coming season.

Splendid work by a hardworking committee made the function the success it was, but it is to one very energetic lady—Mrs. Alex Samson—that most of our thanks are due.

• • •

GOLF

Next Sunday the members of St. George's Society will play the ancient game of golf with their near neighbors of St. Andrew's. I know a golfer. He has been writing lots of stuff about the game. Westa is frightfully keen. We can always tell if he has been round and bettered Colonel Bogey. He trots in with a smile. But—and here comes a big BUT—if the old Colonel beats him he just mooches in. I dedicate the following little triolets to Westa.

I'm clean off my drive;
Imagine my feelings!
I'm going to play five;
I'm clean off my drive;
What ball could survive
Such toelngs and heeling?
I'm clean off my drive;
Imagine my feeling!

• • •

I ask for a cleek
And he gives me a putter!
My caddie's a freak;
I ask for a cleek;
Now wilder than Greek
Are the words that I utter;
I ask for a cleek
And he gives me a putter!

• • •

The piffle I play
St. Andrew's may pardon,
Although I'm afraid
The piffle I play
Would scandalise—say—
Our Ferrier or Yardon.
The piffle I play
I hope you'll all pardon.

• • •

DEAR BRUTUS

"Dear Brutus" is in rehearsal. Mr. Wilkinson has got a fine cast together. The play is perfect. Have you ever asked to have a second chance? Have you ever repeated the poet's words:

Backward, turn backward,
O Time in thy flight
Make me a child again just for tonight?

Then keep it on the tablets that "Dear Brutus" will be produced here early in May.

• • •

A TRAGEDY

There was an old man of Tientsin
Who used to play tunes on his chin;
So he joined a Jazz band,
But went back to the land
When his jaw-bone caved suddenly in.

• • •

That verse came to us suddenly. Will you kindly forgive it I also relate another that came as a protest?

There was a young man of Rangoon
Who composed an orchestral Typhoon;
But it isn't the noise
That the expert enjoys,
It's the absolute absence of tune!

• • •

The boy scouts are always busy. If they are not tying knots they are camping. If they are not camping they are jamboreeing. They are daily doing good turns. But man-man good people! What about our girl scouts—or to give them the right name Our Girl Guides? They are getting busy. I am told that in the very near future they are to have a jamboree that will out jam any jam that the boys ever jamboreed. Keep a look out for the date.

• • •

I'm looking forward to next Friday. A. Co. are having a reunion. Past and present members will foregather and a pleasant dinner-smoker is sure to be the result. If this catches the eyes of any old A. Co. man who knows nothing about the affair then get busy and F. E. Hodges of B. and S. will see that you get the pasteboard.

• • •

CRICKET

The Hongkong team will be here on May 17. I hear that Dr. O'Hara will be back before that. Good news for us. Hongkong does not share in our glee. We will be without a couple of good wicketkeepers this season. Clive Brook and Steve Deeks will be standing behind the wickets in England. But we still have Mister Farnes. Some people call him Barney. I don't like to. It is so easy to slip into "Barmy." But he can stop all the balls that come his way. I'd like to see Barney get his Interport colors. He has worked well for many years past and has often raised a smile when no one else could.

• • •

Edgar Warwick has been playing at Singapore. I'm not sure if he is coming up this way yet. Miss Eileen Dawn, Miss Beryl Barraclough, Messrs Fenwick and Bradley are in the company.

• • •

Compton Coutts and Co. are booked to us for the Autumn season. Good? Coutts is a first class actor and has a fine repertoire to present.

• • •

A new theater is going up in French Town. It is to be a big affair. We will probably have French companies coming up here from Saigon and other places.

I hear that both the French Council and Club are behind it. It isn't in the air. It is a concrete fact.

• • •

Projects for a big concert on Saturday, May 5. It is to be at the Lyceum Theater.

Our Rotary President is to be in charge of it, although it has nothing to do with the Rotary Club. Mr. W. J. Hawkings is doing a "Service" for a hospital. He wants to combine this service with a good show, and thus do service to the local playgoer. I'm going to help him if I can—that's if he will have me.

McPhee, Jackson, Higbee And McGuire

T. C. Jackson — Walter M'Phee

Fred McGuire — Mahlon Higbee

HERE are four recruit players on whom Manager McGraw, of the New York Giants, is pinning great hope. Fred McGuire, second baseman, from Holy Cross, who got into a couple of games with the world's champions last season, is highly touted by the manager. Mahlon Higbee is an outfielder of whom much is expected. Walter S. McPhee, Princeton, star, who played a few games at third base last season, is making an effort to land there regularly this year. T. C. Jackson may land the shortstop position.

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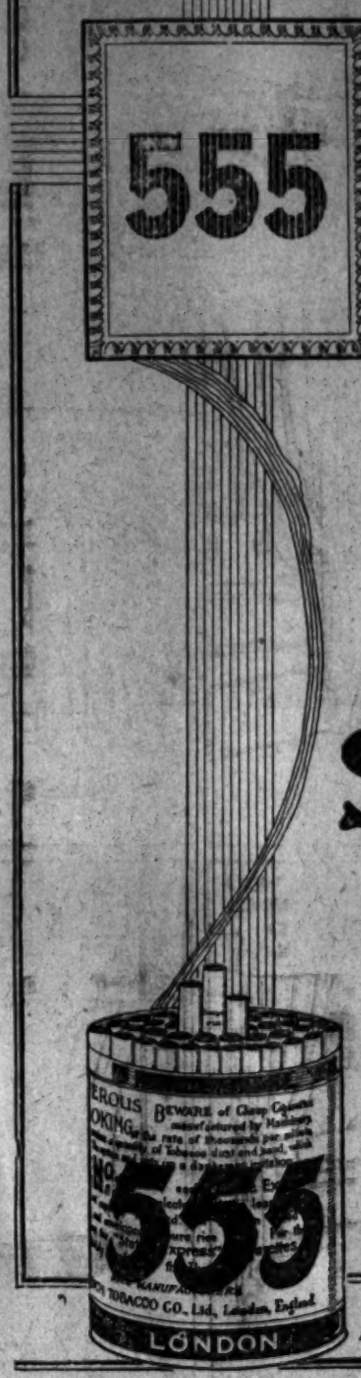

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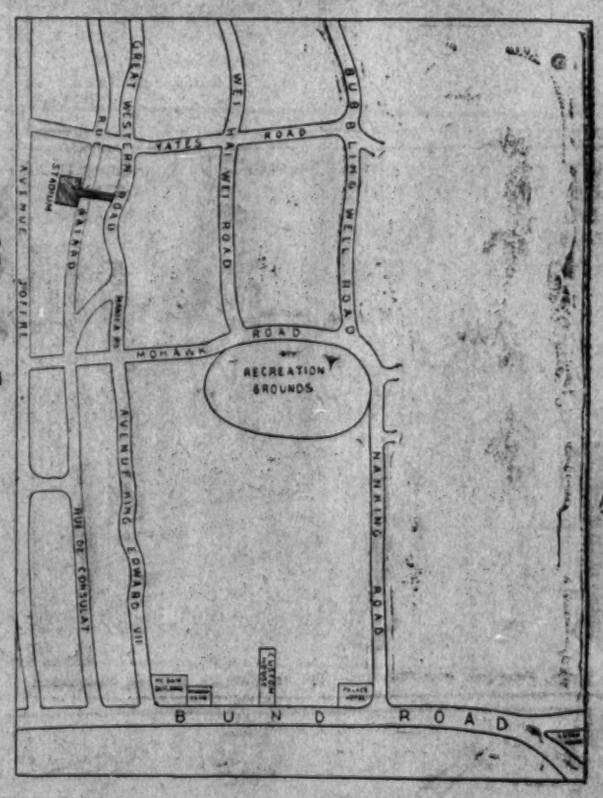

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SURE!

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THANKS MAGGIE-I'LL BE ALL RIGHT TOMORROW!

1

ALL RIGHT DINTY-THE COAST IS CLEAR!

2

I FEEL LUCKY TODAY-I THINK I'M GONNA WIN ALL OF JIGGS MONEY!

3

DINTY OLD BOY YOU ARE IN MY HOUSE AT LAST!

YES-BUT YOU HAD TO HAVE A PULL TO GIT ME IN!

4

BY GOLLY! THAT'S FINE PLAYIN'-I'LL HAVE TO SEE WHO THAT IS!

HURRY BACK-CARD PLAYIN' IS MORE IN MY LINE THAN PIANO PLAYIN'!

5

?

DEAR ME! YOU ARE CERTAINLY AN ARTIST-

DO YOU REALLY THINK SO?

6

DINTY-YOU'LL HAVE TO EXCUSE ME-YOU GOTTA GO-I'VE GOT TO GIT DRESSED AN' HELP MAGGIE ENTERTAIN!

WHAT'S THE BIG IDEA?

7

PLEASE GO AN' DON'T TALK SO LOUD.

WELL-FOR GOODNESS SAKE-GIT A HOLD OF THE ROPE-DO YOU THINK I'M GONNA JUMP OUT THE WINDOW?

8

I'LL SEE YOU TOMORROW-DINTY!

EASY-JIGGS! NOT SO FAST!

9

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

I DON'T MEAN ANYTHING!

10

NOW-IF YOU EVER COME NEAR THIS HOUSE AGAIN-YOU WON'T FORGET IT!

I WON'T FORGET THIS EITHER!

11

OH! HELLO-MAGGIE!

I'LL BE RIGHT UP!

GEO MCMANUS

12

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